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T O U R T H R O U G H T H E W O R L D ;

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| <p>I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiosities; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent, and Divisions; their Rivers, Air, Soil, chief Cities, &c</p> | <p>lic Calamities, which have, at different Times, visited the Inhabitants.</p> |
| <p>II. A particular Account of the most curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Fossil Kingdoms; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns and Volcanos; of Medicinal and other singular Springs; of Cataracts, Whirlpools, &c</p> | <p>IV. Extraordinary Instances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants; together with an Account of their most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c.</p> |
| <p>III. An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diseases, and other pub-</p> | <p>V. Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art.</p> |
| | <p>VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity; remarkable Laws, Customs, and Traditions of the Inhabitants; together with a Summary View of the most extraordinary Revolutions among them.</p> |

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V O L. XI.

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THE
BEAUTIES
OF
NATURE AND ART
DISPLAYED,
IN A
TOUR THROUGH THE WORLD.

INTRODUCTION.

IN this and the succeeding volume, the reader will be presented with a succinct account of every matter of importance that occurred during the voyages, lately undertaken for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, by commodore Byron, Capt. Wallis, Capt. Carteret, and Capt. Cook. These voyages were first necessarily written in the form of a journal, in order to preserve dates, and precisely ascertain latitudes and longitudes, in the discoveries made by these circum-navigators; and it has been judged proper to follow the same method in this epitome.

In the year 1764, after the tranquility of Europe was restored, his majesty began to put in execution a design he had previously framed of making discoveries of unknown countries; he accordingly appointed commodore Byron to the command of the *Dolphin* and *Tamar*. The first was a man of war of the sixth rate, mounting 24 guns, with 150 men, three lieutenants, and 37 petty officers. The latter was a sloop of 16 guns, 90 men, three lieutenants, and 22 petty officers; and she was commanded, under the commodore, by capt. Monat. These vessels returned in May 1766, and the *Dolphin* sailed again in the month of August of the same year, commanded by capt. Wallis, in company with the *Swallow* sloop (of 14 guns, with 90 men, one lieutenant, and 22 petty officers) under the command of capt. Carteret. They sailed as far as the western entrance of the strait of Magellan, and then returned in different courses to Europe.

The Royal Society having presented a memorial to the king, in February 1768, requesting his majesty to send out proper persons to the South Seas, to observe the transit of the planet of Venus over the disk of the sun, which it had been astronomically calculated would happen in the year 1769; his majesty notified to the lords of the admiralty, that it was his pleasure that a ship should be prepared for that purpose. Accordingly, the *Endeavour*, a bark, of 370 tons, was provided, and the command given to lieutenant James Cook. Mr. Charles
Green,

Green, assistant to Dr. Bradley, of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, was appointed to observe the transit of Venus. Mr. Banks, a gentleman of considerable fortune, accompanied by Dr. Solander (a Swedish gentleman of eminence in literature, belonging to the British museum) sailed with Captain Cook, excited solely by curiosity, and an inclination to make discoveries. Whilst the Endeavour was fitting out, Captain Wallis returned (in May 1768); and having given it as his opinion that Port Royal harbour, in Otaheite, or George's Island, was a proper place for making this observation, it was in consequence of this opinion fixed upon. The company of the Endeavour, consisted of the commander, two lieutenants, a master, and boatswain; four mates, a surgeon, and carpenter, with one mate, a gunner, a cook, a clerk, and steward; two quarter-masters, an armourer, a sail maker, three midshipmen, 41 seamen, 12 marines, and nine servants, making 84, besides the captain. The Endeavour was victualled for 18 months, and had ten carriage and twelve swivel guns. Capt. Cook had instructions (after the observation of the transit was made) to pursue such a rout as promised the best to make discoveries in the South Seas.

Such is the general outline of the following voyages, which have been productive of various discoveries, and many curious observations on the manners, sentiments, and customs, of different people hitherto little known.

Commodore BYRON'S Voyage round the World, in the Years 1764, 1765, and 1766.

Commodore Byron sailed from the Downs with the Dolphin man of war, and the Tamar frigate, June 21, 1764. He put into Plymouth, where the Dolphin was docked, on account of her having got a-ground, but she had received no damage. Here the broad pendant was hoisted, and the commodore set sail, July 3, and passed the Lizard next day, when the Tamar proved to be a very heavy sailer. On the sixth at night an uncommon phenomenon was observed, which resembled a ship on fire, and was visible for near half an hour. July 12, the rocks called the Deserters, near the island of Madeira, were in view, and on the 13th came to anchor in Funchiale road. Mr. Byron waited on the governor on the 14th, who gave him a very polite reception, saluting him with eleven guns, which compliment was returned from the ship. The governor returned this visit the day following, at the English consul's house, and a mutual salute was given as the preceding day. The Crown man of war and the Ferret sloop complimented the commodore in the like manner.

After taking in the necessary refreshment for the ships, they sailed on the 19th, and on the 21st reached Palma, one of the Canary islands.

islands. It was remarked by some of the officers, that no fish had as yet followed the ship, which was attributed to its being sheathed with copper. The water being now so extremely foul that it could not be used, an experiment was made of a ventilating machine, which forcing the air through the water purified it.

They made the island of Sal, one of the Cape de Verds, on the 27th. They approached the island of Bonavista on the 28th, and on the 30th came to anchor in Port Praya bay. This was the rainy season, at which time this bay is dangerous, as the tornados are then frequent; which induced Mr. Byron to remain no longer than he had got in water. He had purchased three bullocks, but from the heat of the weather, and the badness of the meat, they stunk presently after they were cut up.

August 2, they set sail, after obtaining a number of fowls, goats, and monkies, in exchange for old apparel. The intense heat and continual rain, threw many of the men into fevers.

The Tamar on the 8th lost her topfail-yard, which delayed their course. They could catch no fish, owing to the cause already assigned, namely, they would not approach the copper bottom.

September 11, they saw Cape Frio on the Brazil coast, and the next day at noon they
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anchored in the great road of Rio de Janeiro, which city is under the government of the Viceroy of Brazil, who appears as despotic as any prince in the world. Mr. Byron visited him, and was received with much punctilio. A captain's guard and 60 officers were drawn up before the palace, and made a very military appearance. The governor came out, accompanied by several persons of rank, to meet the commodore at the head of the stairs, and a salute of fifteen guns was given from one of the ports. They conversed in French for about fifteen minutes, and Mr. Byron then returned with the same formality as he had been received. The Viceroy repaid this visit on board the Dolphin.

Some of the Tamar's people being ill, were sent on shore; in the mean while some Portuguese caulkers repaired the ships.

During Mr. Byron's stay at Rio de Janeiro, the Kent Indiaman arrived with Lord Clive on board. She had sailed a month before the commodore, and yet did not arrive till a month after, though she had not touched at any place, and notwithstanding the Dolphin was but an indifferent sailer, and the Tamar still worse.

October 16, the commodore weighed anchor, but, nevertheless, lay four or five days before he could sail, waiting for the land breeze, as it is impossible to get out with the sea breeze, and the passage between the two
first

first forts is so confined, that it is dangerous as well as difficult to get out at all, and, if the advice of a Portuguese pilot had been followed, the ship would inevitably have been lost. A considerable trade is carried on here by the Portuguese, who practise every device to inveigle seamen. When other stratagems fail, they intoxicate them, and whilst insensible convey them up the country, where they detain them, till the departure of their ship. The commodore by these artifices lost five of his men, and nine were missing from the Tamar, the latter were recovered, but the former were never after seen.

October 22, being again at sea, the commodore summoned all the ship's company upon deck, and then informed them, they were not, as was believed, bound directly to the East-Indies; but were destined to make some important discoveries; and that the lords of the Admiralty had promised them double pay, if they behaved in a proper manner. Every individual testified his satisfaction, and promised to exert himself in the service of his country, and that he would readily obey all the commodore's orders.

Soon after they had several violent gusts of wind, which compelled them to strike their top gallant masts; and on the 29th it was so very stormy, that it was judged expedient to throw over board the two foremost and two aftermost guns, and lay by all that day and the ensuing night

night under a double reefed mainfail. In the morning the wind abating, they steered to the westward, being in lat. 35. 50. S. when the weather was as cold as in England at the same time of the year, though November here corresponds to our May, and they were about 20 degrees nearer the line. This sudden change from extreme heat to cold, compelled the men, who had bartered at the different ports they had touched at their warm apparel, upon the supposition that they were destined to a hot climate, to equip themselves again to endure cold.

November 2, the lieutenants of the Dolphin and the Tamar received their commissions, after taking the proper oaths. A great number of birds of various colours now appeared, as well as rock-weed in plenty, and many seals.

November 12, in the afternoon (being then in about lat. 43. 46. S. and long. 60. 45. W.) land, as imagined, was seen from the fore-castle. It was at first supposed to be an island, but to leeward there was seemingly a track that extended a considerable way; and from the weather-beam, land was also thought to be seen to a great extent to the windward. Mr. Byron founded, and found they had still 52 fathom. In about an hour's time the apparent land vanished, and proved to have been a fog bank. The commodore could not help expressing his astonishment at this deception, having never met with any thing similar, in the course of twenty-

twenty-seven years, during which time he had constantly followed a maritime life. He acknowledged, however, that others had been deceived in a like manner, and had even carried their belief so far, as to make oath that they had seen lands that never existed; and particularly instanced the credulity of a master of a ship, who had some time before made affidavit he had seen an island between Newfoundland and Ireland, though no such island could ever after be discovered.

November 13, a violent gust of wind laid them upon their beam-ends, when the main-tack was cut, and the main-sheet struck down the first lieutenant, which bruised him very much, and beat out three of his teeth. At the same time the main-top-sail was split to pieces. The commodore was of opinion, that if this squall, which surprized them more suddenly than he had known any thing of the kind before, had come on during the night, the ship must have gone to the bottom. It was preceded by a black sky to windward, and an uncommon noise, somewhat like the breaking of the sea upon a shore; when the squall came on so very rapidly, that the necessary dispositions could not be made in time to prevent the accidents that happened. A great number of birds flew before it, and expressed their terror by uncommon shrieks. The Tamar was also damaged by it; but being to leeward, she had more time to make the necessary preparations, and only had her main-sail split.

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This storm gradually subsided, after lasting about 20 minutes. Soon after another gale sprung up, which induced the commodore to order the main-sail to be reefed, and to lie to under it during the night. At day-break the sea appeared as red as blood, a small shell-fish resembling crayfish giving it that colour.

Thursday 15, about four in the morning, they saw land, which, according to the charts, they judged to be Cape St. Helena. It projects from the coast, and forms two bays, one north, and the other south; when the weather being fine, they tacked and stood in for it, but there being many rocks under water, the commodore soon judged it prudent to alter his course. At this time the three lieutenants and the master were so ill as to be incapacitated from doing duty.

On the 16th they steered, according to the charts of former navigators, for Cape Blanco; but a hard gale coming on, they brought to for that night under their main-sail. The next evening about six o'clock they made land, which they now knew to be Cape Blanco. The wind was at this time more violent than ever, and a storm continued during the whole night. Next morning Mr. Byron was very solicitous of getting into Port Desire, in order to repair the ship, which was very light, and in other respects much damaged. Cape Blanco was now about four leagues distant, but they could not discover Port Desire.

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At length, having found Penguin Island, and as Port Desire was marked about three leagues to the west, the boat was dispatched in search of it, and she returned with the news of having discovered it. They anchored that night about four or five miles from the shore; and next morning two boats were sent to sound the harbour, which was very narrow for about two miles, with many rocks and shoals, but all visible above water. The commodore landed, and walked some time into the country, which appeared all downs, without any shrubs or trees. Some beasts were seen, but as they ran away at the appearance of strangers, it could not be precisely determined what they were; but from the glimpse that was obtained of them, it was judged that they were guanicoes, several of them being afterwards seen upon the shore. They were very shy and swift, and about 13 hands high. Mr. Byron afterwards landed upon an island which was covered with seals of an enormous size, many of which were shot, as well as many kinds of birds in great abundance. One of these birds was very remarkable, its head resembling that of an eagle, with the addition of a large comb; its neck was incircled with a white ruff, like a woman's tippet; the feathers on the back were as black and as bright as the finest polished jet; its legs large, and remarkably strong; its talons resembled an eagle's, though not so sharp; and its wings, when extended, measured 12 feet.

The Dolphin remained at anchor for a leading wind, but the Tamar worked into the harbour with a tide-flood. In the evening the Dolphin weighed anchor, but the wind shifting, they anchored near the south shore. A brisk wind from land railed her against a steep gravelly beach, the anchoring ground being very bad. It took near four hours to heave her off.

A small spring of water had been found about half a mile inland, in the north side of the bay, but it was brackish. The commodore had penetrated by this time (Nov. 12.) several miles into the country, which proved to be desolate and barren. Many guanicoes were seen, but not near enough to shoot at them; several other beasts appeared, and particularly a large tyger.. He found a nest of ostrich's eggs, which proved good eating. The marks of the animals feet were imprinted near a salt pond, from whence it was supposed that they drank of that water, as no fresh water could be met with near the spot; and indeed the spring that had been before discovered (which was not perfectly fresh) was the only one of the sort that had been seen.

The ships were both, on the 24th, carried higher up and moored. The tide here is very remarkable, it being at low water but six fathoms, but at spring tides it rises at least four fathoms and an half. One of the crew fell overboard, and he was carried almost out of sight

fight by the rapidity of the stream before he could be recovered.

The commodore being again on shore, saw several hares as large as fawns. On the 29th, being on the north side of the harbour, he found an old oar of a remarkable shape, and the barrel of a musket with the king's broad arrow upon it. The barrel was so much impaired by the weather, that it might easily be crumbled into dust. Mr. Byron supposed that it had been left there by the people of the *Wager*, or those of Sir John Narborough. The only vegetable that had yet been found was a kind of wild pease. Though no inhabitants were visible, there were vestiges of their having been there, though not very recently. Whilst the Commodore's party were on shore, they shot some wild ducks, and one hare. After the hare was wounded, it continued running for near two miles, notwithstanding a ball had passed quite through its body. They afterwards chased a guanicoe, which was the largest that had yet been seen. He often turned to look behind, and neighed like a horse, but being so fleet, he tired their dog, and got clear away. They, however, shot another hare, whose flesh was as white as snow, and proved very good eating. Another little ugly animal was also killed, whose smell was so very obnoxious, that no one could approach it. Another party, with a serjeant of marines, were more successful, having shot two old guanicoes and a fawn; but they were too heavy to be

carried off without more assistance, though they were not of the largest size, some weighing not less than 38 stone. In the evening it blew very hard, and the boats being moored astern, about midnight the six-oared cutter filled with water and broke adrift, and the boat-keeper had a narrow escape from being drowned, and the cutter was driven many miles with the stream. A party being sent to fetch off the guanicoes that had been killed, they only found the bones, the tygers having devoured the flesh, and even broke the bones and eat the marrow. No fresh water could be found 15 miles up the country. Several wells had been sunk, but they would not produce in 24 hours more than 30 gallons. This circumstance induced Mr. Byron to resolve upon leaving the place as soon as the ship and the cutter could be tolerably repaired.

A party who went on shore on the 27th brought off the scull and bones of a man, with a live young guanicoe, which was a very beautiful animal; but notwithstanding the greatest attention was paid to preserve it, it died in a few days, after they made it quite tame. Two springs of tolerable water were at length found about two miles from the beach; and on the 28th several hands were sent with casks to be filled, and soon procured a ton of water. The commodore, the same day, went up the river about eighteen miles in his boat; it was, as far as the naked eye could trace, very broad, having in it several islands,
some

some of which were large ; and he was of opinion that it penetrated several hundred miles. On one of the islands he met with such a number of birds, that they darkened the sky ; and it was impossible to avoid treading upon their eggs, which were eat by the crew, though they for the greater part had birds in them. There were not any inhabitants visible on the sides of the river, but there were guanicoes in abundance, who fled to the hills, where they stood and viewed the commodore and his party, among whom was the surgeon, who shot a tyger-cat, a very fierce though small animal, for, after it was wounded, it struggled a long time with a dog.

On the 29th their ballast was completely in, which proved an arduous task, upon account of the high wind and the rapidity of the tide ; and they got more water on board that and the following days. Two of the party who were sent on this errand saw a large tyger lying on the ground, which gazed at them without any emotion, whilst they threw stones at the beast, and did not move till the rest of the party came up, when he got up and retired very leisurely.

The cutter being thoroughly repaired on the 1st of December, she was taken on board, and the next day the tents were struck at the watering-place, and every thing prepared to sail. A mark was fixed at the Two Goodwills, which are about two miles and a half

S. S. E. of the Steeple-rock. Upon founding the harbour in every part, it was found no way dangerous, without any rocks, but what may be discovered at low water, and would be a convenient harbour, if the tide was not so rapid. Besides the guanicoes, the country abounds with wild fowl, such as ducks, geese, sea-pies, widgeons, &c. Muscles are also good and plentiful. There is but little wood, but fuel might be easily produced from the bushes.

December 5, the commodore unmoored, but was obliged to wait till it was low water. In the evening he steered out with a fresh gale for Pepy's Island, which is said, but not ascertained, to lie in lat. 47. S. He continued his course the day following, with a fine gale and good weather, which gave him some idea of summer. He found himself, on the 7th, much more to the northward than he expected, owing, as was imagined, to a current. Mr. Byron supposing that Pepy's Island lay to the east of them, if it really existed, he made a signal to the Tamar to spread early in the afternoon, and steered S. E. by the compass, and proposed next morning to stand about 30 leagues to the eastward, and if he found no island, to return into the latitude of 47. But a hard gale springing up at W. S. W. he made sail again under his courses to the northward. He now judged he was 16 leagues to the eastward of his former track. On the 11th, being certain there could be no such island as Cowley has mentioned, and Halley has named
Pepy's

Pepy's Island, Mr. Byron resolved to stand in for the main, and take in wood and water at the first convenient place he could meet with. He at the same time kept a good look-out for the islands of Sebald and Wert, which, according to the charts, could not be very distant. The only difference that was now found between the middle of winter in England, and the middle of summer in those latitudes, consisted in the length of days. On the 15th the Dolphin and Tamar were overtaken by a violent storm, which obliged them to lie to under a balanced mizen, when they shipped many heavy seas. The storm did not subside till eight in the morning.

On the 18th they were about 19 leagues N. E. from Cape Virgin Mary, the north entrance of the Streight of Magellan. The commodore now stood in to a deep bay, which promised having a harbour at the bottom, but he found it barred. Here was plenty of fish, which were followed by a number of porpoises, which were as white as snow, with black spots. The circumjacent land had no trees, but appeared all downs.

On the 20th, early in the morning, the Dolphin was off Cape Fair Weather. From thence the commodore ran close in shore to Cape Virgin Mary; but found the coast to the S. S. E. extremely different from Narborough's account. A number of guanicoes appeared feeding in the vallies, and there was
a smoke

a smoke on the north shore. The Dolphin anchored about four leagues up the strait, but the Tamar was so far to leeward, that she kept under way all night. The next day the commodore anchored about two miles from the shore. This is the spot where the Wager's crew, when they were passing in their boat, after the loss of the ship, perceived several horsemen, who waved something that resembled white handkerchiefs, inviting them to land, which they willingly would have complied with, if the wind would have permitted them. In the account of this voyage, it is said they were doubtful whether these horsemen were Europeans who had been shipwrecked, or whether they were natives of the country in the vicinity of the river Gallagoes. The commodore, when he came to an anchor, observed the same appearance of a number of horsemen riding upon the shore, and waving something white in their hands to invite him on shore. He accordingly ordered out the twelve-oared boat, and rowed towards land with a well armed party; the first lieutenant following in the six-oared boat. Being near enough to guess at the number of these men, they seemed to be about 500, some of whom were on foot, but the majority on horseback. They collected themselves upon a spit, which extended a considerable length into the sea, and upon which it was difficult to land. They still continued waving their hands, and shouting; upon which Mr. Byron signified to them to retreat to a small distance, though he could
not

not perceive that they had any weapons. They readily complied with this request, and the commodore landed with his party, and drew them up on the beach, where he commanded them to remain till he called or beckoned to them. He then approached the Indians alone, who retiring as he advanced, he made a signal for one of them to come near him, which being understood, was also complied with. One of a gigantic stature, near seven feet in height, who appeared to be a chief, came forward: his shoulders were covered with the skin of a wild beast, and he was painted in an extraordinary manner; one eye was encircled with black, the other with white, and the other part of his face was painted in streaks of various colours. After they had muttered something to each other by way of salute, they walked towards the rest of the Indians, who at the commodore's request all sat down. Many women, who were among them appeared as tall as the men in proportion, and few of the latter were smaller than the chief who had approached Mr. Byron. Some of the old men were singing, in a doleful tone, a kind of religious song, as the commodore judged it to be. They were all painted, though various ways, and with different colours; and they had remarkable white even teeth. Their garments were alike, consisting only of the skin thrown across their shoulders, with the hairy side towards them. Some had boots upon their legs, with a pointed stick by way of a spur. The commodore having gratified his curiosity

curiosity by viewing them, he presented them with some white and yellow beads, with which they appeared to be greatly pleased. He then gave them a whole piece of green silk ribband, which he cut into pieces of about a yard each, at which they expressed still greater delight. He then tied it about their heads, where it remained without their offering to undo it. Indeed they all behaved with decency; and even those who did not share the presents did not seem to make any complaint. They were not, however, entirely unacquainted with European commodities, for Mr. Byron observed that one of the females had upon her arms bracelets, but whether of gold or brass he could not determine; and in her hair, which hung down in two long queues, were beads of blue glass. She was remarkably large in stature, and she was painted in a still more frightful manner than the generality of her companions. The commodore, though very curious to know how she had obtained these things, could not gain any information upon this head. One man was possessed of the bowl of a tobacco-pipe, made of red earth, but had no tobacco, and wanted some. The commodore accordingly made a signal for some of his people, who coming hastily up, alarmed the Indians, who were retiring precipitately in a clamorous manner; when Mr. Byron prevented any more than one of his people coming up, who was sent back for all the tobacco amongst the whole party. This step reconciled the Indians to their former station; when

when a very aged man approached the commodore, and sung a long song which he did not understand. Mr. Cumming, the first lieutenant, brought the tobacco, and testified his surprize at the gigantic stature of the Indians, to whom he seemed a dwarf, though he was six feet two inches high : and what made them appear still more terrific was their being stout and muscular in proportion. They wanted the commodore to mount one of their horses, and repair to their habitations ; but this proposal he prudently declined, though they intimated to him by signs, that if he would go they would furnish him with provisions. At Mr. Byron's departure they remained seated, without offering to follow. Their horses were neither large nor strong, but were nimble and well broken. A leathern thong constituted the bridle, and a piece of wood the bit. Their saddles resembled our country pads ; they had no stirrups ; and the women rode astride, and as well as the men swiftly over the spit, without the least apparent fear, tho' it was slippery, and the stones loose. They had dogs, which probably served them for hunting such animals as served them for aliment.

December 21, the commodore having returned on board, set sail the same day up the strait, which in this part is about nine leagues broad ; not with the design of passing through it, but to touch at some place for wood and water, and then go in search of Falkland's Islands. Next morning he steered
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with the wind, and went over a bank which had never before been noticed. A single Indian appeared on the south shore, and waved his hand to the Dolphin's people as long as they were in sight. Some guanicoes were also seen upon the hills. After passing a narrow, they entered a little sea, and after going through another narrow, they steered for Elizabeth's Island. They were in the evening in sight of the island, when some Indians on shore waved to them, but it was not judged proper to obey their summons in going on shore. The breadth of the channel between Elizabeth and St. Bartholomew is about half a mile, which they passed the 23d in the morning. They were now within three leagues of St. George's Island, when the commodore named a point of land, Porpois Point.

On the 24th he went in search of Fresh Water Bay, and landed upon Sandy Point, where he found wood in plenty, and good water; and the shore for some miles was very agreeable. Beyond this, the country is level, and appears to be fruitful. Here were various flowers of uncommon fragrance, interspersed with great quantities of berries, and pease in blossom, amongst very good grass. Here were innumerable beautiful birds feeding upon this herbage; and on account of their shape, and the variegated colours of their plumage, the commodore called them painted geese. He walked with his party upwards of 12 miles, when they found fresh water in abundance, but

but could not find the bay they were in search of. They met with a great many Indian huts, that seemed to have been lately inhabited, there being fires left scarcely extinguished. They were situated in little retreats in the woods, in the neighbourhood of fresh water. Wild celery was in great plenty, and various plants, some of which were judged to be antiscorbutic. They returned in the evening to the ships, at anchor in Sandy Bay. Some of the crew were employed in fishing for mullets with great success, and others were not behind-hand with their guns, and produced a great number of geese, teals, snipes, &c. which came very *a propos*, as the keenness of the air had furnished them with excellent appetites.

In the morning of the 26th the Dolphin and Tamar weighed and steered for Port Famine; and the following day at noon they anchored in it, close to the shore, and found it a very convenient safe harbour, being sheltered from all winds but the S. E. which rarely blows. Here was great plenty of drift-wood. Sedger Water river is very good. The commodore went with a party up this river about two miles, which was a dangerous navigation, as well by reason of the rapidity of the stream, as numerous stumps of trees that are concealed under water. A stump forced its way through the boat, which was instantly filled with water. After they had landed, the boat was with difficulty hauled up, when the hole in her bottom was stopped

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in such a manner that she was enabled to return. The borders of this river are covered with fine trees, and seem to be very fit for masts, a quantity of which might here be had to supply our whole navy. Many of them are very high, and some eight feet in diameter. Here they also met with, in plenty, the pepper-tree, or Winter's bark. Parrots, and other beautiful birds, are here found in great numbers, notwithstanding the coldness of the air. The commodore every day furnished his own table and others with his gun, the geese and ducks being very good and numerous; and with regard to fish, a quantity was daily caught sufficient to supply both the ships companies. It appeared by the tracks in the sand, that there were many wild beasts, though none were seen, neither was an Indian ever met with. Between this port and Cape Forward (an extent of about four leagues) the country is remarkably fine, containing many brooks and three rivers.

During the Dolphin's lying here, the commodore went to Cape Forward. The natives had just quitted this place, as was discovered by the glowing embers of their late fires, which they had left behind them. From hence a fire still burning was very visible on the Terra del Fuego shore, which was considered as a signal from the party there to other Indians. Mr. Byron being dried and refreshed, after walking through a heavy rain, set off with his party cross the cape, to observe the streight, which
was

was found to run nearly W. N. W. There were hills of a very great height, as far as the eye could perceive, entirely covered with snow. This party excursed still farther northward along the shore, and found the country extremely pleasant, being in many places covered with beautiful flowers of uncommon fragrance. A small tent was set up at the bottom of this bay, where some of the men slept; but they were interrupted in their repose by the roaring of wild beasts, which the solitariness of this station, and the obscurity of the night, rendered very horrible. Thus awakened, they rose and kindled a fire, as well to warm themselves, as to terrify their ferocious visitors from approaching too near. There was a hill that had been cleared of wood, which was judged to be the place where there was formerly a Spanish settlement.

January 4, 1765, the commodore set sail to steer back in search of Falkland's Islands. The Dolphin continued her route till the 8th, when it was found that she had grounded upon a hard sand. Luckily it was quite calm, and she got off by the rising of the tide. This bank, unobserved by former navigators, is very dangerous, lying directly between Cape Virgin Mary and the first narrow, and in the center between the north and south shores. It is upwards of two leagues in length, and about the same in breadth, very steep in many parts. At the time the Dolphin was upon it, Point Possession bore N. E. distant three leagues;

and the entrance of the narrow S. W. distant two leagues. This description of it, as it is not noted in former charts, may be serviceable to future mariners in those latitudes, as a ship that should be driven upon it in a high wind, would most probably be lost.

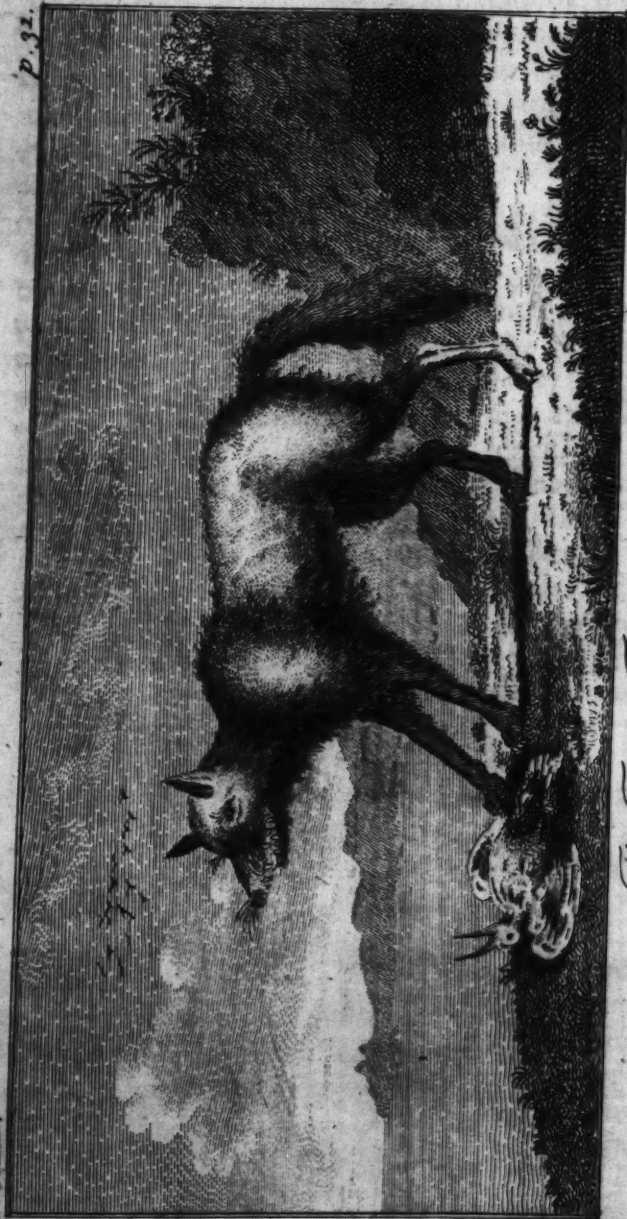
January 8, the head of the main-mast of the Tamar was sprung; but it was repaired in such a manner as to be serviceable. January 11, Cape Virgin Mary bore S. 73 deg. 8 min. W. 65 leagues distant, and Cape Fairweather W. 2. S. distant 70 leagues. The same evening the commodore imagined he saw land ahead. The next morning he recovered sight of the land ahead, which resembled three islands, that he judged to be the islands of Sebald de Wert; but designing to go between them, he found that the land which had seemed separated was united by some low ground, forming a deep bay. Upon this discovery Mr. Byron tacked and stood out again, when he saw land far to the southward, which was thought to be the same as is called in the charts New Islands. Upon the Dolphin's coming out of this bay, a long low shoal of rocks was visible, which extended above a league to the northward, and another similar between that and what had been judged the northernmost of the islands of Sebald de Wert. The Dolphin having approached near enough to discover the low land, she was entirely embayed, and if a fresh gale had arisen at S. W. so great a sea must have rolled in, as
would

would have made it very difficult to get off the shore. This may also serve as a hint for future navigators in these parts. Here were a great number of seals and birds, and many large whales. The Dolphin was now in lat. 51. 27. S. long. 65. 54. W. On the 13th a great swell arose from the westward, which drove the ship very near the shore, when fortunately a fresh gale sprung up, by which she got off. On the 14th the crew saw a low flat island, full of high tufts of grass; and on continuing their course along the shore six leagues farther, they saw another island, low and rocky. It is about three leagues distant from the land, which here makes a very deep bay. Next day a fine harbour was discovered, the entrance being about a mile over, and every part perfectly secure, and the water nearest the shore not less than seven fathoms deep. This harbour was composed of two small bays, and in each there is a fine rivulet of fresh water. The Dolphin soon after entered another harbour, much more extensive, which the commodore named PORT EGMONT, in honour of the earl of Egmont, who then presided at the admiralty board. This harbour Mr. Byron judged to be one of the best he had ever entered. Its mouth is distant S. E. about seven leagues from the low rocky island; in some parts of it there are near 18 fathom water. To the westward there is an uncommon white sandy stone, where a ship may lie at anchor till she gets in. In this harbour the whole British navy might ride with the greatest safety.

There are several islands in the southermost part of the harbour, but a ship cannot find a passage this way. The commodore went through in a boat, and at about seven leagues distance from the ship, entered a large sound, which is not a place of safety for ships. In all parts of Port Egmont fresh water is to be found in plenty; and here are also great abundance of birds, such as geese, ducks, and snipes. There is, however, a scarcity of wood, a very small quantity only being found, which was supposed to come from the Streights of Magellan; but here is great plenty of wild celery and wood sorrel, which are excellent antiscorbutics. Mussels, clams, cockles, and limpets, are not scarce; seals and penguins are very numerous, and on the coast there are a great many sea lions. The commodore was once attacked by one of these animals, which he found very formidable, and with the greatest difficulty disengaged himself. Several of the crew had also battles with them; and a dozen men could not sometimes conquer this ferocious animal in the space of an hour. Mr. Byron's fine mastiff dog had almost been torn to pieces by one of these animals. Another species of animals resembling wolves were also met with here. Four of these attacked a boat with men in her, which was obliged to put off into deep water, there being no fire-arms on board for defence. The morning after this occurred, a sea-lion was seen, on the southern shore, which was the largest Mr. Byron had ever yet met with; when the boat's people being armed,

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The Fox of Falklands Islands.

armed, they attacked him, and one of the other animals came running towards them, which was immediately shot dead; and the same day four others running up in the same manner, were killed. Notwithstanding they were called wolves on account of their size, they resembled foxes more in shape; they are as large as a middle-sized mastiff, and have remarkable long sharp fangs. It is difficult to account for their first coming thither, as these islands are not less than 100 leagues from the main, yet there are great numbers to be seen on the coast. They feed upon seals and penguins, and burrow in the ground like a fox. In order to disperse these animals, and drive them from the coast, that they might not annoy the ship's crew, they set fire to the grass, which blazed as far as the eye could extend for several successive days, when these wolves fled in great numbers to a more remote part of the country. Holes being dug to examine the soil, it was first found to be a black mould, and next a light clay. During the Dolphin's stay here, a forge was set up on shore, and much iron-work completed that was indispensably necessary. Portable soup and wild celery, thickened with oat-meal, was the usual breakfast of the ship's crew. The commodore did not lose sight of the advantages that future navigators might derive from meeting with esculant vegetables; and accordingly caused a piece of ground near the watering-place to be inclosed with a fence of turf, and planted with many of those vegetables. Mr. Byron
took

took possession of this harbour, and the adjacent islands, in the name of king George III. by the name of *Falkland's Islands*; and there is reason to believe that they are the same as are called *Pepy's Islands* by Cowley, which the following passage from that author appears to corroborate.

“ We held our course S. W. till we came
 “ into the latitude of 47 degrees, where we
 “ saw land, the same being an island not before known, lying to the westward of us.
 “ It was not inhabited, and I gave it the name
 “ of *Pepy's Island*. We found it a very commodious place for ships to winter at, and
 “ take in wood, and it has a *very good harbour, where ships may safely ride*. Here is
 “ great plenty of fowls, and, we judge, abundance of fish, by reason of the ground's being nothing but rocks and sands.”

Subjoined to this description is a representation of the island, wherein several points and head-lands are named, and the harbour in particular is called *Admiralty Bay*. It nevertheless appears, that this navigator viewed it only at a distance, as he immediately adds, “ The
 “ wind being so extraordinary high, that we
 “ could not get into it to water, we stood to
 “ the southward, shaping our course S. S. W.
 “ till we came into the latitude of 53.” “ It is
 “ true, he says, it is commodious to take in
 “ wood.” And from what has already been said, there is no wood on Falkland's Island,
 nevertheless,

nevertheless the high bushes that grow in clusters might at a distance easily have been mistaken for wood, as appears from the account of the French, who landed here in 1764, related by Pernaty. To reconcile the difference of latitude between 47 and 51, it has been suggested, if these figures were ill made in writing, they might be erroneously printed. But recourse having been had to a M. S. journal of Cowley's voyage in the British museum, the latitude of *forty-seven degrees, forty minutes*, are found written at full length. The following extract from this curious M. S. will certainly be agreeable to our readers, as it establishes the fact beyond a doubt.

“ January 1683. This month wee were in
 “ the latitude of *forty-seven degrees* and forty
 “ minetts, where wee espyed an island bearing
 “ *west* from us ; wee having the wind at
 “ east-north-east, wee bore away for it : it
 “ beeing too late for us to goe on shore, wee
 “ lay by all night. The island seemed very
 “ pleasant to the eye, *with many woods* ; there
 “ being a rock lying above water to the east-
 “ ward of it, where an *innumerable company of*
 “ *fowles*, being of the bigness of a small
 “ goose, which fowles would strike at our
 “ men as they were aloft : some of them we
 “ killed and eat ; they seemed to us very
 “ good, only tasted somewhat fishy. I sailed
 “ along that island to the southward, and
 “ about the south-west side of the island there
 “ seemed to me to be a good place for shippes
 “ to

“ to ride. I would have had the boat out to
 “ have gone into the harbour, but the wind
 “ blew fresh, and they would not agree to go
 “ with it. Sailing a little farther, keeping
 “ the lead, and having six-and-twenty and
 “ seven-and-twenty fathoms water, untill
 “ we came to a place where we saw the
 “ weeds rise, heaving the lead again, found
 “ but seven fathoms water. Fearing danger
 “ went about the ship there, were then feare-
 “ full to stay by the land any longer, it be-
 “ ing all rocky ground ; but *the harbour seem-*
 “ *ed to be a good place for ships.* The going in
 “ but narrow, and the north side of the en-
 “ trance shallow water, that I could see, but
 “ I verily believe that there is water enough
 “ for any ship to go in on the south side ;
 “ for there cannot be so great a lack of wa-
 “ ter, but must needs scowre a channell
 “ away at the ebbe deepe enough for shipping
 “ to go in. I would have had them stood
 “ upon a wind all night, which made me thinke
 “ them to be the Sibble D’Ward’s.

“ The same night we steered our course
 “ againe *west south-west*, the compasse having
 “ two-and-twenty degrees variation eastward-
 “ ly, keeping that course till we came in
 “ the latitude of *three-and-fifty* degrees.”

Upon the whole, though the supposition of
 a mistake in the figures is here exploded,
 there is, nevertheless, great reason to think
 that the land described above is Falkland’s
 Islands,

Islands, not wholly from there being no island whatever in the latitude of 47 deg. 40 min. in those seas; but also from the description of the country being similar to that of Falkland's Island, and the map being of the same general figure, with a straight running up the center.

After these authorities and observations, we shall leave the reader to his own judgment to determine upon the matter, and shall only add, that the circumnavigator Strong, about the year 1689, gave the name of *Falkland's Sound* to part of the streight which divides the islands of the same name. However, previous to this nomination, it is believed that captain Davies, the coadjutor of Cavendish, first saw these islands in the year 1592; and that Sir Richard Hawkins observed them two years after, and called them, in honour of queen Elizabeth, *Hawkin's Maiden Land*. Many years after, they were seen by some French ships, fitted out at St. Maloes, and they were, from the circumstance of the ships sailing from that port, called the *Malouins*.

Sunday, 27th January, the low islands bore S. S. E. distant four or five leagues, when the commodore saw a remarkable head-land, which he called *Cape Tamar*; and sailing about five leagues farther, he saw a rock, which he named the *Eddy-stone*; and steering between this and a remarkable head-land, he called the latter *Cape Dolphin*. Between these two capes

is a distance of about eight leagues, and the land forming an apparent sound, the commodore called it *Carlisle Sound*. Carlisle Sound afterwards appeared to be the northern entrance of the streight which divided the two chief islands, and at the bottom of what had been judged to be a sound, there was an opening which resembled an harbour. The Dolphin now steered along the shore, E. half N. about 16 leagues, in which space the land greatly resembled the eastern shore of Patagonia, not a single tree or bush appearing, it being all downs, interspersed with some tufts of grass.

Next morning, January 28, three rocky islands were perceived; between these islands was a deep sound, which the captain called *Berkley Sound*, in the southern part of which there is an opening that resembles a harbour: the inland country had a very barren aspect, being like that part of Terra del Fuego nearest Cape Horn. They had by this time run near 70 leagues along the coast of this island, which is said by some navigators to be about 200 miles in circumference; but the commodore is of opinion that it is nearer 700 miles.

The Dolphin pursued her course for Port Desire till February 6, 1775, when land was observed, and she steered for the port. The whales in these parts are very numerous, and render the navigation in some degree dangerous.

ous. The ship narrowly escaped striking upon one, and another blew the water upon the upper deck. Mr. Byron met with the Florida storeship, that was expected from England, off Port Desire, soon after which he anchored there.

The next day the master of the Florida coming on board, and reporting that her fore-mast was sprung, and that the storeship was little better than a wreck, the commodore resolved to go into the harbour to unload her, though the situation was not safe. In the evening the Tamar and Florida made signals of distress, being driven up the harbour, and in danger of being on shore, and it was with difficulty they were got off. It was necessary to use every possible means to put the storeship in a state fit to go to sea, as the commodore proposed taking her into the Streight of Magellan, and there unload her. The Tamar's rudder was at the same time sprung; and the carpenter of the Dolphin, upon examination, reported, that it was in so bad a state, that she must have a new one to proceed on her voyage; but it was impracticable to procure one here, and the only expedient was to secure it with iron clamps for the present.

It was not till the 13th of February that the Florida was ready for sea, when she was ordered to make the best of her way to Port Famine, and it was expected the Dolphin would come up with her before she got thither.

They put to sea on the 14th, on the 16th saw Cape Fairweather, and on the 17th Cape Virgin Mary, bearing S. distant about five miles. They hauled in for the streight, when a strange ship, they had seen the day before, followed them. On the 18th the storeship ran aground, when the strange ship, which now hoisted French colours, sent her launch, and another boat, to assist the Florida; whereupon the commodore gave orders not to permit the French boats to come on board her, but to compliment them for their intended assistance. The storeship was accordingly soon after got off, without the assistance of the French boats; and report was made, that the French ship was full of men, and had a great number of officers on board. The same evening the Dolphin anchored off St. Elizabeth's Island, and the French ship anchored in a bad situation, which convinced the commodore that she was ignorant of those parts.

On the 19th the Dolphin weighed and sailed, when the French ship still steered after them, and Mr. Byron imagined she was either from Falkland's Islands, where the French then had a settlement, in order to get wood, or was taking a survey of the streight. The Dolphin towed round St. Anne's Point, into Port Famine, and anchored, and the French ship passed her to the southward. Mr. Byron remained here till the 25th, when all the provision that could be taken on board the Tamar and Dolphin being cleared from the storeship

Mr.

Mr. Byron ordered her to return to England; and she, with the Tamar, sailed from Port Famine, in order to pass the strait in time; as the season is not always favourable for this navigation. The same day the French ship was seen in a small cove, near two leagues S. of Point Shut-up. It now plainly appeared she came to cut wood. The commodore, after his return to England, learnt that this ship was the Eagle, under the command of M. Bougainville, and that she came there, as he rightly conjectured, to cut wood for the French settlement on Falkland's Islands.

On the 27th the Dolphin weighed anchor, and pursued her course through the strait; when she perceived; about five miles S. of Cape Gallant, a large island, called Charles Island, of which ships should keep northward. To the eastward of Cape Holland is a sandy bay, named Wood's Bay, where there is good anchorage. On the sides of this strait the mountains are extremely high, and make a very desolate appearance, being entirely covered with snow. Between Passage Point, which is the last point of Elizabeth's Bay, and Cape Gallant, there are several islands, mostly small; but Charles Island, which is the easternmost, is two leagues in length; the adjacent island is called Monmouth's Island, and the most westerly is named Rupert's Island. These islands necessarily straighten the passage, so that between Point Passage and Rupert's Island it is not more than two miles over. Navigators

should sail to the northward of them all, keeping the north shore on board. Mr. Byron sailed within two cables length of it, and there was no ground within forty fathoms. The Dolphin standing for Elizabeth Bay, anchored in the evening in 10 fathoms, but the best anchoring is about 13 fathoms. On the 28th they had a violent gulf, and on the 1st of March passed Muscle Bay, which is about a league to the W. on the southern shore. They then passed Bachelor's River, and came to St. Jerom's Sound, at the entrance of which they saw three or four fires, and some canoes paddling after them, and one of them came on board. It was ill made, of bark, and the people on board consisted of four men, two women, and a boy, who were in a most wretched condition. Their whole apparel was composed of a stinking seal-skin loosely thrown over their shoulders; and their arms were bows and arrows, which they exchanged for beads, and such like baubles. The arrows, which were about two feet long, were made of reeds, and pointed with a green stone; the bows were in length about three feet, the cords of which were dried guts of some animal. The Dolphin anchored the same evening a-breast of Bachelor's River; to the east is a shoal upon which there is not more than six feet water. Its distance from the shore is about a mile, and it may easily be distinguished by its weeds. At this place the tide flows at the full and change of the moon about one o'clock. The Dolphin had not long been at anchor,

anchor, ere many Indians came on board; when Mr. Byron presented them all with beads, ribbons, &c. which gave them great satisfaction; and he repaid the visit with only a few attendants, to avoid alarming them. The commodore was received with great civility, complimented with berries, that they had purposely gathered, which, with muscles, seem to constitute their sole subsistence.

On the 2d, being in the reach between St. Jerom's Sound and Cape Quod, the commodore found the tides very strong, tho' extremely irregular. In the night it blew very hard, and at two in the morning the Dolphin was driven off the bank, when they hove the anchor up, and found both the flukes broken off. The storm continuing, they let go the best bower, and veered to half a cable. They at one time had but five fathoms water among breakers. At noon they bore away for York Road, at the mouth of Bachelor's River, where they anchored. On the 4th, the commodore went up this river about four miles: in some places it was wide and deep, the water good, but towards the entrance it is very shallow. On the morning of the 5th they weighed anchor again. March 6th, a small rocky island was observed, about three miles from Cape Quod, where they met with shell-fish in great plenty. On the 7th the Tamar anchored in the bay, on the south shore, opposite Cape Quod; and the same evening the Dolphin anchored in a small bay on the north shore, about

five leagues to the W. of Cape Quod. This bay may easily be distinguished by two rocks of uncommon size that are visible above water, and a low point, which forms the east part of the bay. The place for anchoring is between these rocks. When more than one ship comes here, they may anchor in deep water farther out. The commodore went up a deep lagoon, situated round the westernmost rock: here was a fine fall of water, and on the east side many small coves, where ships of burthen may securely lie. On the 10th the Dolphin narrowly escaped a reef of rocks, which would have proved fatal. These rocks are at a great distance from the south shore, being about three leagues to the north of Cape Upright. The same evening they anchored in a deep bay, about three leagues to the eastward of Cape Monday. At the bottom of this bay there is a bason, at the mouth of which the water is not above three fathoms deep; and there is sufficient room for seven sail to lie with safety. They remained here till the 15th of March, during which period it rained incessantly, with thick fogs, and it might be pronounced one continued storm. The captain sent out the boat to discover harbours on the southern shore: it did not return till the 14th, when it brought advice that there were five bays between the place where the ship was anchored and Cape Upright, where there was safe anchorage. The party who had been detached in the boat reported, that near Cape Upright they had met with some Indians, who had
given

given them a dog; and that a woman amongst them offered the officer a child, which was then sucking. He necessarily refused it, but could not help reflecting upon these savages, who could part with their offspring as a compliment to an entire stranger. Upon the Dolphin's first arrival here, there were some hills then uncovered with snow; but by this time they looked as dreary as can be imagined, the winter seeming to be at once set in. The crew suffered greatly by the intemperance of the weather, and the captain distributed a couple of bales of fear-nought, which is furnished by the government, to the officers and men of both ships, which kept them dry and warm.

On the 15th the commodore set sail, and in the afternoon he was again abreast of Cape Monday, and soon after anchored in a bay on the east side of it. Next morning it was found that the palm had gone from the small bower anchor. On the 17th the Dolphin found she had lost way upon every tack, by reason of the current, which set very strong to the eastward, and anchored in the same bay from whence she sailed on the 13th.

On the 20th, in the morning, a hard squall came on, when the ship drove, and carried the anchor off the bank, into 40 fathoms; but by a proper manœuvre she was brought upon the bank again. On the 21st she again stood out for sea; at six in the evening anchored in a bay about two miles to the westward, and
sailed

failed again the next morning. Notwithstanding the wetness of the weather, and the inclemency of the season, the crew were in good health and spirits. On the 22d the current setting to the westward, the Dolphin gained ground, and the same evening anchored in a bay on the east side of Cape Monday. This was a safe anchoring-place, and would have held several ships more.

March 23d, in the morning, having made sail, the South Sea opened, and rolled in with an uncommon swell. The same afternoon they anchored in a good bay, with a deep sound at the bottom. On the 26th the Dolphin had lost sight of the Tamar, but saw her again next day, greatly to the commodore's satisfaction. They had been within four leagues of Tuesday's Bay twice, and had been as often driven back by storms. Indeed, the passage of the streight, in such an advanced season, is an enterprize equally difficult and dangerous, it blowing a hurricane day and night, accompanied with incessant rain, and the fogs are so thick as to prevent any object being visible at 60 yards distance. On the 30th a gale came on, which was far more violent than any of the former; the water was carried much higher than the masts heads, and a terrible sea rolled in at the same time. They were under great apprehensions of parting their cables, and in that case they must have been dashed to pieces against the rocks that were to leeward, upon which the sea broke with great violence,
and

and with a noise resembling the report of a number of cannon discharged at once. Every possible precaution was taken to avoid the threatened calamity. Early in the morning the storm subsided in some degree, though it continued tempestuous till midnight, when the wind shifting, it was much calmer.

April 1st, in the morning, there was a stark calm, with light airs from the east; the weather was, however, thick, accompanied with hard rain, and there was a strong current to the eastward. On the 3d the commodore's cutter was sent to seek for anchoring places, and returned the next morning with intelligence, that about five leagues to the westward, upon the north shore, there were two anchoring places. The officer who was sent to make this discovery said, that being on shore, he had met with some Indians, who had a canoe constructed in a very different manner from any he had seen in the strait before, consisting of planks sewed together, whereas the others were made of the bark of a single tree, as already described. These Indians, he added, were the least civilized of any he had met with; their only covering, notwithstanding the severity of the season, consisted solely of a seal skin, which they wore loose over their shoulders. The food they eat raw was very disgusting, consisting of stinking whale blubber, which they devoured voraciously. Whilst one of the crew was asleep, the Indians
cut

cut off the hinder part of his jacket with a sharp flint.

In the evening of the 4th, they anchored in the bay on the southern shore, about a league to the eastward of the cape. Here they took in wood and water, and whilst they were thus employed, a canoe with some Indians came round the western point of the bay, and after landing in sight of the Dolphin, kindled a fire. They were strongly invited to come on board, but would not accept the invitation; wherefore the commodore took the boat and went to them. He introduced himself by making them presents of various trifles, with which they appeared very well pleased, and an intimacy soon ensued. The commodore sent on board for some bread, and remained with them alone. The bread being come, he divided it amongst them, when they preserved so much decorum, that if any of the biscuit fell, they did not offer to touch it till he gave his approbation. Some of the crew cut a little grass for a few sheep that were on board, when the Indians taking the hint, tore up all weeds they could, and almost filled the boat with them. The commodore testified his approbation at their behaviour, and they seemed pleased at the satisfaction he received. Upon Mr. Byron's return to the ship, they got into their canoe and followed him. They stopt short to view the ship, which seemed to create surprize and astonishment in them; and some were at length prevailed on to come aboard.

The

The commodore made them several presents, and they were soon reconciled to their situation. Mr. Byron being willing to amuse them, desired a midshipman to play upon the violin, and some of the crew danced. They were highly diverted at this scene, and one of the Indians, to testify his gratitude, went over into the canoe, to fetch a seal-skin bag of red paint, with which he rubbed over the midshipman's face who was the musician, and would have served the commodore the same, had he not strenuously declined the favour. After these diversions, it was intimated to them, that it would be proper to return on shore; but it was with difficulty they could be persuaded to leave the ship, they had by this time so great an attachment for the people on board. Their canoe was made of planks sewed together, and not of bark.

On the 7th the Dolphin weighed, and in an hour's time they were abreast of Cape Upright. The Tamar's boat returned from the westward, having been within two or three leagues of Cape Pillar, and met with many good anchoring-places on the southern shore. On the 8th they made about two leagues and a half, when they anchored, with much difficulty, in a good bay on the south shore. The gusts of wind from the land being very violent, they were nearly driven off before they could let go an anchor; and they must have passed a very disagreeable night in the streight, as it blew very hard from the time of anchoring

ing

ing till the next morning. About noon they were abreast of Cape Pillar, which may be known by a large gap on the top, and when it bears W. S. W. an island appears, which somewhat resembles a hay-stack, and which is surrounded by several rocks. The streight is about seven or eight leagues over to the eastward of the cape; the land is lowest on the northern shore, though that and the southern shore are broken and craggy. Westminster Island, which is N. E. from Cape Pillar, is nearer the north than the south shore. About four leagues W. S. W. from Cape Deseada there are some dangerous rocks, named by Sir John Narborough the Judges, upon which a mountainous surf breaks with much violence.

A fine steady gale springing up, they spread all sail, and got off this desolate dreadful coast, at the rate of nine miles an hour. The commodore made some dispositions with respect to the boats, &c. for the greater security of the ship. Commodore Byron makes this remark upon the subject of passing the Streight of Magellan. "It is probable, that
 " whoever shall read this account of the difficulties and dangers which attended our passage through the Streight of Magellan, will
 " conclude that it ought never to be attempted again, but that all ships which shall hereafter sail a western course from Europe into
 " the South Seas ought to go round Cape
 " Horn. I, however, who have been twice
 " round

“ round Cape Horn, am of a different opi-
 “ nion. I think, that at a proper season of
 “ the year, not only a single vessel, but a
 “ large squadron, might pass the streight in
 “ less than three weeks; and I think, to
 “ take the proper season, they should be at the
 “ eastern entrance some time in the month of
 “ December. One great advantage of this
 “ passage is, the facility with which fish is al-
 “ most every where to be procured, with wild
 “ celery, scurvy-grass, berries, and many o-
 “ ther vegetables, in great abundance: for to
 “ this I impute the healthiness of my ship’s
 “ company, not a single man being affected
 “ with the scurvy in the slightest degree, nor
 “ upon the sick list for any other disorder,
 “ notwithstanding the hardship and labour
 “ which they endured in the passage, which
 “ took us seven weeks and two days, as we
 “ entered the streight on Sunday the 17th of
 “ February, and quitted it on Tuesday the
 “ 9th of April. Wood and water are also to
 “ be procured almost at every anchoring-place
 “ beyond Fresh-water Bay. Our sufferings I
 “ impute wholly to our passing the streight
 “ just as the sun approached the equinox,
 “ when, in this high latitude, the worst wea-
 “ ther was to be expected; and indeed the
 “ weather we had was dreadful beyond all
 “ description.”

After the commodore had cleared the
 streight, he continued his course to the west-
 ward till April 26, when the island of Maza-

fuero appeared bearing W. N. W. half W distant about 16 leagues ; but the weather being cloudy, he did not see the island of Don Juan Fernandez. The Dolphin bore away for Masafuero, and in the evening was within seven leagues of it. April 27, an officer from each ship was sent in a boat to sound the eastern side of the island, but they could not land for the surf. The commodore bore down to the northern part, off which there is a reef for near two miles, and there lay by for the boats. Masafuero is very high, and for the greater part woody ; but towards the north it seemed to have been cleared, having a verdant aspect, and great numbers of goats being feeding upon it. Intelligence was brought by the boats, that a bank for anchoring was found on the east side of the island, nearest to the south point, at a considerable distance from the coast. On the north no anchorage was found. The boats had a great quantity of fish, which they had caught with hooks and lines.

On the 28th they anchored on the bank above mentioned. This part of the island, which is about four miles long, lies north and south ; its soundings are regular from 15 to 20 fathoms, at the distance of two cables length from shore. Boats were sent out for wood and water, but as the shore was rocky, and had an uncommon surf, the men put on cork jackets, which in assisting them to swim, also prevented their being bruised against the rocks. But these jackets were no security
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against the sharks, that were here very numerous. The men fortunately escaped this peril, though they were in great danger, as the sharks, which were of a monstrous size, darted into the surf after the men, to seize on their prey. One, which was upwards of 20 feet long, came close to one of the boats that was taking in water, and having caught a large seal, devoured it at a single mouthful. Another shark of nearly the same size performed the same operation under the ship's stern. Several goats were killed, which proved as good as our venison. One of them seemed to have been previously caught and marked, its right ear being slit in a peculiar manner. Here was also fish in such abundance, that a single boat might in a few hours catch as much as would serve the company of a first rate two days. This fish was not only plentiful, but excellent of the various kinds, and some of 30 pounds weight.

On the 29th they found a more commodious watering-place, about a mile and a half to the northward of the ship, between the north and south points of the island, there being not so much surf as where the boat's people first landed. The gunner and a sailor had been left at the old watering-place, and a boat was sent for them; but the surf was so great, and the sailor not being able to swim, they were still left there. But the commodore judging that it would soon blow hard, and he might in the night be driven off the bank, sent a boat to

prevent leaving them upon the island. When the boat approached, the people delivered the message, and the gunner swam off and got on board; but the sailor, tho' prepared with a cork jacket, seemed so prepossessed with the opinion that he should be drowned, if he attempted to reach the boat, that he preferred dying a natural death, and resolved to remain upon the island, taking a friendly leave of his associates, and wishing them all possible happiness; which felicitations were reciprocal. A midshipman, who had more humanity than his brethren, as the boat was upon the point of returning, jumped into the sea, with a rope in his hand, and swam to the beach, through the surf, where the seaman still remained, ruminating on his melancholy fate, which the dejection of his countenance plainly indicated. The midshipman now expostulated with him upon his extravagant resolve, when making a running knot in his rope, he ingeniously contrived to throw it round the sailor's body, calling to the people in the boat to haul him off. His companions acting in consequence of his direction, the seaman was soon hauled into the boat. He appeared to be drowned, from the quantity of water he had swallowed, but being held up by the legs, his speech and motion returned, and the next day he was quite recovered. The same evening the commodore appointed Capt. Mouat of the Tamar to be captain of the Dolphin, under him; the first lieutenant of the Dolphin was appointed captain of the Tamar, and Mr. Carteret, her first lieutenant, was

was taken on board the Dolphin in his place; Mr. Kendal, one of the mates of the Dolphin, at the same time received a commission as second lieutenant of the Tamar.

On the 30th they weighed anchor, and May 2d they steered W. in order to make the land called in the charts Davis's Land, which is there placed in lat. 27. 30. S. and about 500 leagues W. of Copiapo in Chili: but on the 9th of May the commodore seeing but little prospect of getting to the westward in the latitude which he had proposed, being at this time in lat. 26. 46. S. long. 94. 45. W. he resolved to steer a course N. W. till he got the true trade-wind, and then to steer to the westward till he fell in with Solomon's Islands, if they existed, or else discover some islands that had hitherto been unnoticed. They saw several dolphins and bonettas on the 10th, and the day following some birds, which were brown on the back and upper part of their wings, and white on the rest of the body, with a short beak, and a pointed tail. On the 14th several grampusses were seen, and a greater number of birds described above; which made them judge they were near land, though they saw none. Two remarkable birds were seen on the 16th; they were as large as geese, yet flew very high; their legs were black, but all the rest of them was perfectly white. It was now imagined they had passed some islands or land lying to the southward, as a great swell from that part was observed the pre-

ceding night. The swell was so great on the 22d, in lat. 20. 52. S. long. 115. 38. W. that they were in great danger of losing their masts, and they were obliged to haul more to the northward, to ease the ship, and strive to get the true trade-wind. At this period the scurvy began to seize some of the best sailors. Several white tropic birds, with two long feathers in their tail, were seen, and two bonettas caught. On the 26th two large birds were seen, which were all black except the neck and the beak, which were white; they had long wings, and feathers in their tails: they flew heavily, and appeared to be a kind that did not fly far from land. Mr. Byron was in hopes ere this to have found a settled trade-wind. On the 31st it was imagined they were near land, but they did not see any till the 7th of June, being in lat. 14. 5. S. and long. 144. 58. W. They first saw a low small island, bearing W. S. W. about two leagues distant; and soon after they saw another larger island to the windward, which they imagined they had passed during the night. The small island appeared very beautiful as they approached it; a beach of fine white sand encircled it; many tall trees upon it formed very pleasant groves, without any underwood. This island was thought to be about five miles in circumference, from the extremities of which a spit ran into the sea, which the surge broke upon very violently, and the island was surrounded with a great surf. It was inhabited, and several of the natives appeared upon the beach,

beach, with spears that were near sixteen feet in length. The Indians soon made large fires, as was imagined, for signals. There were also many fires upon the larger island, which plainly proved it was also inhabited. An officer was sent in a boat to look for an anchoring-place, but he could find none round the whole island, within less than a cable's length of the shore, which was surrounded with a coral rock, pretty steep. Many of the best sailors were at this juncture rendered incapable of performing their duty by the scurvy. The company viewed this beautiful island, which they could not approach, with rapture. Here was plenty of cocoa-nuts, the milk of which is a very great antiscorbutic; and there was reason to think that here were also limes, bananas, and other tropical fruits; and they were still farther mortified in seeing the shells of several turtles upon the beach. Whilst they were thus tantalized by the sight of those refreshments which they stood in the greatest need of, but which they could not attain, the natives ran along the shore abreast of the ship, shouting, dancing, and brandishing their spears; then throwing themselves upon their backs, they lay some minutes motionless, in appearance dead; which was construed into a menace, that they would kill the ship's crew if they came on shore. As the Dolphin sailed along the coast, it was observed that the natives had stuck a couple of their spears in the earth, and several things were fastened to the top of them, which formed a kind of altar, to which several of
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them were kneeling, and, in appearance, invoking some invisible being to defend them against their supposed invaders. In the mean while the boats were again dispatched to sound, and when they approached the shore, the natives gave a most hideous shout, and at the same time pointed to their spears, and holding large stones in their hands, ready to throw at the boat's people, who endeavoured to signify by every possible means their friendship and good-will, throwing them bread and other things, which they would not, however, touch, but hauled five or six canoes from the beach into the woods; after which they jumped into the water, and seemed desirous of seizing the boat: the men on board judging that they should be killed if they were dragged on shore, were ready to fire at them; but the officer having no such orders, restrained them. If the refreshments could have been obtained by these means, the commodore would probably have gone this length, in case pacific means had not prevailed; but he would not suffer their lives to be taken away for an imaginary or intended injury, without his reaping any advantage. Their complexion was copper colour, their bodies were well limbed and athletic, and they were uncommonly active and nimble. This island is in 40. 5. S. long. 145. 4. W. from the meridian of London. As no anchoring place could be found about the island, the commodore resolved to sail to the other, and the next morning he brought to on the west side of it, about three quarters of a mile from

from the coast, but there were no soundings with a hundred and forty fathom of line. Several other low islands, or peninsulas were now seen, being for the greater part joined to each other by a narrow neck of land, nearly level with the surface of the water, that breaks over it. The cocoa-nut trees upon this island being higher than any part of the surface, are the first discovered in approaching it. Boats were sent to sound the lee-side of the islands, and discover an anchoring place. As soon as the natives perceived them approach, great numbers ran towards the beach, armed with clubs and long spears; they kept abreast of the boats, throwing themselves into many menacing postures to deter them from landing, which induced the commodore to fire over their heads, when they fled precipitately to the woods. The boats returned, without finding any soundings close in with the surf, which broke upon the shore very high. The center of those islands, is in lat. 14. 1. S. long. 144. 52. W. As there was no possibility of procuring any refreshment at these islands, and the illness of the men increasing, the commodore sailed to the westward, and named them the *Islands of Disappointment*.

Sunday, June 9, they saw land bearing W. S.W. at the distance of six or seven leagues, and brought to for the night. Next morning it was discovered to be a long low island, having a white beach, a great number of cocoa-nuts and other trees, and is incircled with
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a red coral rock. As soon as the natives saw the ship, they made fires as signals to the inhabitants up the country; they ran along the beach, and were armed like the inhabitants of the Islands of Disappointment. A large lake or lagoon of salt water was seen, and appeared upwards of two leagues wide. There was an inlet into this lake, near a league from the S. W. point, off which the Dolphin brought to. Here was a small town erected, under the shade of a grove of cocoa-nut trees. Boats were sent off to sound; but they found no anchoring place, the shore being very steep, except directly opposite the entrance of the inlet, which was scarce the width of a ship. The Dolphin stood close in, when great numbers of savages, standing up to their waists in water, were armed like those of the other islands, and ranged in good order. They had a sort of ensign, consisting of a piece of mat fastened to a pole. They roared and yelled in a very hideous manner, and soon after they were joined by several large canoes that came down the lake. The people in the boats testified their friendship in the best manner they could, which induced some of the canoes to approach them. It was hoped that a friendly correspondence might have been established; but the Indians soon testified their design of hauling the boats on shore. Some of them leaped off the rocks, and swam to the boats; an Indian seized a sailor's jacket in one of them, then dived, and was not seen above water, till he was among his companions near the shore. Another Indian

dian was going to take a midshipman's hat, but not knowing how to take it off, the owner had time to preserve it. These insults being borne patiently, the Indians exulted at their success. As there was no anchorage here, the commodore bore away to the westernmost point of the island, the boats following and sounding, and two large double canoes, with about 30 armed men in each, sailed after them. Upon the boats turning to speak with them, they were terrified, and after hauling down their sails, paddled back very precipitately. The boats came up with them, but the canoes pushed through the surf, and were hauled upon the beach. The boats still pursuing them, the Indians prepared to defend themselves with stones and clubs, whereupon they were fired at, and two or three killed: one of them, who was mortally wounded, died in attempting to annoy his enemy: he fell so close to the boats, that his companions did not dare endeavour to carry him off, which furnished the boat's crew with an opportunity of examining the body. They carried off the rest of the dead, and retired to the inlet, where their companions remained. The boats now returned with two canoes which they had chased and taken. One of these canoes was in length 32 feet, and the other rather smaller, both very curiously made. They were composed of wrought planks, sewed together, and carved in various places. The seams were covered with tortoise-shell, to keep out the water. Their bottoms were very sharp and narrow. Two were joined laterally together,

together by two strong spars, leaving a space of near eight feet between them. Each had a mast hoisted, and between the masts a sail made of matting was spread. The sail the commodore preserved, and still keeps in his possession. Their cordage was made of the outer covering of the cocoa-nut, and seemed as good and as well laid as any made in England. Their paddles were also very curious. Whilst these canoes sail, several Indians sit upon the spars which join them.

The surf breaking very high upon the shore, rendered it impracticable to obtain any refreshments in this part of the island; Mr. Byron therefore resolved to return again to the inlet, where he arrived the same afternoon; and whilst the boats were dispatched to find, if possible, an anchoring place, many of the Indians appeared in the same place where they had been left in the morning, and were now employed in loading several canoes which were near the beach. Mr. Byron judging that they might trouble him, and being unwilling to destroy any more of them, he only fired a shot over their heads, which dispersed them. The boats landed, and got some cocoa-nuts, without seeing any of the natives. The ships brought to off the inlet on the 11th, when the commodore, and several of the men, went on shore to get refreshments. He observed many wigwams, or houses of the natives, which were deserted; the dogs, however, remained, and kept a continual howling. These wigwams

wams were little low hovels, thatched with branches of the cocoa-nut tree ; but their situation was very agreeable, it being in a grove of trees, chiefly of the cocoa-nut, which seemed to furnish them with almost all the necessaries of life, such as food, cordage, timber, sails, and vessels for water ; which, probably, was the reason that they invariably erected their wigwams near a number of these trees. The shore was covered with coral and pearl oyster shells of an uncommon size, which made the commodore suggest that a very advantageous pearl-fishery might be established here. The natives were only seen at a distance, when it appeared that the men were all naked, and the women had only a piece of cloth, apparently of the same kind as their sails, hanging from the waist to the knee. In one of their wigwams was found the carved head of a rudder, which had belonged to a Dutch long-boat ; it was old and worm-eaten. They also found a piece of brass, and some iron tools, that probably had belonged to the Dutch ship or the long-boat, which the commodore brought away with him. There is reason to believe that this Dutch ship never returned to Europe, as there was no account given of her voyage or her discoveries ; but it is not known whether she was lost upon the island, or cut off by the natives : at all events, it is very improbable, if she sailed from this island in safety, that she should leave the rudder of her long-boat. They likewise found a tool resembling a carpenter's adze, the blade

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whereof was made of a pearl-oyster shell, and it was probably imitated from an adze found on board the Dutch ship. Near the wigwams were buildings of a different construction, which were erected for burying-places; from whence it was judged they had a great veneration for their deceased friends and relations. They were erected under high trees, which afforded a great shade: the tops and sides consisted of stone, and in shape resembled our square tombs in country church-yards. Contiguous to these buildings were many boxes containing human bones. In the trees were the heads and bones of turtle, and various sorts of fish, in reed baskets: of the latter nothing remained but the skin and teeth. Several boat-loads of cocoa-nuts and scurvy-grass were sent to the ship, which were very desirable, as the whole crew were now afflicted with the scurvy. The fresh water was good, but not plentiful, as the wells soon dried. The flies were very troublesome and numerous, but no venomous creature was observed. Parrots and parroquets were here in great plenty, and many other unknown birds. There was a beautiful kind of deer, quite tame.

Whilst the commodore and his party were on shore, the natives did not appear, but at a considerable distance, and concealed themselves as soon as they thought they were visible: neither had they any fires, as no smoke appeared, lest it should discover their situation. They remained on shore all day, and returned to
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the ship in the evening. This part of the island is in latitude 14. 29. S. longitude 148. 50. W.

June 12, the commodore set sail for the island to the westward, about 69 leagues from the Islands of Disappointment, in the direction of W. half S. When he arrived off it, he steered along the north-east side of it, but found no soundings. The extent of this side is about seven leagues, and the whole island resembles the other, having an extensive salt-water lake in the center. Upon the appearance of the ship, a great number of the natives ran to the beach. They were armed like the Indians of the other island, and followed the course of the ship for several leagues, some plunging at times into the sea to cool themselves, and others throwing themselves flat upon the sand, that the surf might break over them, with the same intent. The boats were now sounding along the shore, but they had strict orders not to annoy the natives, unless it could not be avoided for their own safety; but, on the contrary, to ingratiate themselves, if possible with the Indians. They accordingly went as near as the surf would permit them towards the shore, and made signals that they were in want of water; and they were accordingly directed by the natives to a proper place, whither the Indians also repaired, and a venerable old man, with a white beard, came down from some wigwams (resembling those on the other island) to the beach. He was

accompanied by a young man, who was thought to be a king or chief. The other Indians retired upon a signal he made, and he then advanced with a green branch of a tree in one hand, grasping his beard with the other, and pressing it to his bosom. He delivered, in this position, a cadenced speech, that might be called a song, which continued a considerable length of time. It was unfortunate for the English, that they could not understand him, or make themselves understood. They made him, however, some trifling presents during his oration, but he neither touched them himself, nor let any other touch them, till he had concluded his speech: he then came into the water, and threw the commodore the green branch, after which he took up the things that had been thrown him. After this friendly intercourse, signs being made the Indians, that they should throw down their arms, they immediately complied, and one of the midshipmen swam on shore; when he came there, they examined his clothes very particularly, and seemed greatly pleased with his waistcoat, which induced him to present them with it. This civility had a very different effect from what he expected, for one of the Indians took his cravat without his approbation. He therefore judged it prudent to retire, that he might not be entirely stripped, and returned as he went. The friendship, however, still continued, for some of the Indians swam to the boats, bringing cocoa-nut shells and fresh water. The boats could not
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make the natives understand that they wanted some pearl oyster shells, which was their chief object, and which were in great plenty upon the coast: but this was chiefly owing to a proper intercourse not being established, for want of an anchoring-place. In the lagoon there were three large vessels, one of which had two masts supported by cordage.

The commodore named these two islands *King George's Islands*, in honour of his majesty. The last is in latitude 14. 41. S. longitude 149. 15 W.

June the 13th they set sail, and in the afternoon again saw land, bearing S. S. W. about six leagues distant. It proved to be a low narrow island, lying east and west: they ran along the south side of it, which had a verdant aspect, but a great surf broke upon it, and many rocks were scattered about the shore. It was about 20 leagues long, and seemed to have a number of inhabitants. The commodore called this island *the Prince of Wales's Island*. It is in lat. 15. S. and the western end in long. 151. 53. W. It is near 48 leagues from King George's Islands, in the direction of S. S. W. The commodore steered from the western extremity of this island, N. 82 W. and on the 16th of June he was in lat. 14 28. S. long. 156. 23. W. On the 21st, being in lat. 12. 33. S. long. 167. 47. W. birds flew about the ship in great numbers; next morning a dangerous reef of breakers

was discovered, and soon after land was discovered, and appeared like three islands intersected with rocks and broken ground. The south-east side of these islands is N. E. by N. and S. W. by S. in extent about three leagues: a reef runs out from the extreme points, which the sea breaks upon to a very great height. Sailing round the north and west sides, they found a great number of rocks and shoals, which extended near two leagues into the sea, and were very dangerous. The islands seemed more fertile and verdant than any seen before, and had a great number of inhabitants, who appeared along the coast. A large vessel was under sail at a small distance from the shore. The commodore was obliged to quit the place, on account of the numerous rocks and breakers, which made it very perilous to remain there. He imagined that these were part of Solomon's Islands, and was in expectation he should meet with others that would afford a harbour. The first reef of rocks they saw were in lat. 10. 15. S. long 169. 28. W. distant 352 leagues from Prince of Wales's Island. The islands bear from the reef W. N. W. distant nine leagues, and the commodore named them the *Islands of Danger*, and steered from them N. W. by W.

Monday 24, in the morning another island was discovered, bearing S. S. W. distant about seven or eight leagues. Upon approaching it, they found it low and covered with wood, particularly cocoa-nut trees. It was pleasant
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and had a large lagoon in the middle. Its circumference is near thirty miles. The sea breaks in a violent manner upon every part of the coast, and it is surrounded with a great deal of foul ground. They sailed quite round it, and on the lee-side sent out boats to sound and find an anchoring place, but they could meet with none near the shore; they however landed with much difficulty to get refreshments for the sick, and brought away about 200 coconuts, which were of great benefit. They reported that they found no vestiges of its having been inhabited, but met with innumerable sea fowls upon their nests in high trees; and they were so tame, that they were taken or killed before they left their nests; there were also many land crabs on the ground, but they met with no other living creature. The commodore, who at first was inclined to think this island the same as is called in the French charts *Maluita*, having discovered his mistake, named it *The Duke of York's Island*, and he judged it had never been before seen by any navigators. There is reason to think that Solomon's Islands are erroneously placed in the French charts; the only navigator who asserts having seen them is Quiros, who has not, it is believed, given any account of them by which they may be traced.

The commodore continued his course in the track of these islands, and in 10 degrees to the west of their situation according to the chart, not having met with them, he steered

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to the north to cross the line and pursue his course for the Ladrone Islands, which, though distant, he hoped to reach before he was in want of water, notwithstanding it was already scarce. He was on the 27th of June, in lat. 8. 13. S. and long. 146. 20. E.

July 2, many birds were again seen, and in the afternoon an island was discovered bearing north, at about six leagues distance. Next morning it was found to be a low flat island of a very agreeable appearance, covered with wood, particularly the cocoa-nut tree. It was, however, surrounded with much foul ground, upon which the sea broke with a great surf. They steered along the S. W. side of this island, which was computed to be about four leagues in length, and found it very well inhabited, upwards of a thousand of the Indians appearing upon the beach, and soon after a great number of canoes, or proas, put off and made towards the ship. They presently surrounded her. These were very neat vessels, and appeared almost new. They contained from three to six Indians in each. One of the Indians, after surveying the ship for some time, suddenly jumped into the sea and swam to the ship, when he ran up her side with great agility. He seated himself upon the gunwale, and burst into a loud laughter, and then ran about the ship in order to steal what he could lay his hands on; but he did not succeed, for as he was quite naked he could not conceal his booty. They dressed him in a pair of trowsers and

and jacket, which afforded some mirth, as from his gestures and appearance he greatly resembled a monkey. He eat bread very voraciously, and then jumped over board in his new dress, and swam to his vessel. His example was followed by others of his companions, who seized upon whatever they saw, and having their hands full, they were obliged on their return to hold them above water to prevent their plunder being spoiled. These Indians are tall and well proportioned; their complexion is of a bright copper colour, their features regular, and they have an agreeable bold countenance. Their hair is long and black, which some wear tied up behind in a bunch, others in three knots. Some had whiskers, others long beards, and others a small tuft at the end of their chins. They had no cloathing, but ornaments consisting of shells, which were strung and worn round their waists, neck, and wrists; their ears were bored, but without ornaments at that time; though they probably wear very heavy ones, as their ears hang almost upon their shoulders, and some have their ears split quite through. One of their chiefs had a string of human teeth about his waist, which he considered as a trophy of his valour, and would not exchange it for any thing the commodore offered him. These Indians were not all armed; but they had a very powerful weapon, resembling a spear, broad at the end, and stuck full of shark's teeth, very sharp at the sides. Instead of furnishing the Dolphin's people with cocoa-nuts as they requested,

quested, they made attempts to seize those the crew was already possessed of. Boats were dispatched to sound, but found no anchoring place that was suitable, and they sailed without obtaining any refreshment. This island was named *Byron's Island*, and is in lat. 1. 18. S. long. 173. 46. E. In their course from Byron's Island, there was fish in great plenty seen, but they could catch only sharks, which were thought good eating. The excessive heat, and incessant rains threw many of the crew into fluxes. About the 21st the scurvy began again to rage, owing to a want of cocoa-nuts, which proved a most effectual anti-scorbutic in the very worst stages of the disorder. For want of a fresh gale the ship made but little way, though they were not at a great distance from the Ladrone Islands, where they hoped to meet with refreshments. The heat was almost intolerable, having only faint breezes, and the glass was for some time never lower than 81, but often up to 84, and the commodore was of opinion that it was the most dangerous run for the length of time, attended with the hottest weather that any navigator had yet experienced.

Being on the 22d, nearly in the latitude of the island of Tinian, the commodore steered for that place. The usual fore-runners of the appearance of land were seen on the 28th. A number of birds flew about the ship, and on the 30th they saw land, which proved to be the islands of Saypan, Tinian, and Aiguan.

Saypan

Saypan is the most northern, and they are distant from each other about three leagues. Saypan is the largest, and Aiguan the smallest. Mr. Byron steered along the east side of them, and anchored at the S. W. end of Aiguan, which was the very spot where Lord Anson anchored in the Centurion. The water here is so very clear, that the bottom may be plainly seen 24 fathom deep.

The commodore went on shore to fix upon a place to erect tents for the sick, whose number was now greatly increased, every man on board being more or less afflicted with the scurvy. Several huts were found that had been left by the Spaniards and Indians the preceding year, none having been here in the course of the present year, nor could any be reasonably expected, the rainy season having set in, and the sun being almost vertical. A spot being fixed upon for the tents, some of Mr. Byron's party endeavoured to get through the woods, in order to reach those delightful lawns and meadows described in Lord Anson's voyage, and also to get some cattle. The place was so over-grown with underwood, and the trees were so thick, that they could not see three yards before them, and they kept a constant hallooing to avoid being lost in this pathless labyrinth. The weather being intensely hot, they had no other cloathing than their shirts, trowsers, and shoes, and the brambles and bushes soon demolished the former. At length they penetrated the wood, but found
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the country very different from the account given of it; the lawns were covered with a sort of reed, in many places higher than a man's head, which entangled the legs, and cut like a whipcord. The flies were also very troublesome; they swarmed to such a degree, that it was impossible to speak, without being almost choaked with them. In the course of about three miles they met with a bull, which they killed, and returned to the beach in the evening, quite wet and fatigued. They met with a well, as was imagined, that is mentioned in Lord Anson's voyage, but the water was full of worms and brackish. The anchoring place for the ships was a dangerous situation, on account of the coral-rocks. There is a prodigious swell here at full and change of the moon, and it once drove in with such violence from the westward, that the commodore was compelled to put to sea for a week, otherwise the ship would have been in imminent danger of being lost.

The commodore was, in the beginning of August, much afflicted with the scurvy, which induced him to have a tent pitched for himself on shore. The island produced limes, bread-fruit *, cocoa-nuts, oranges, and papaws. Neither of the ships had yet lost a single man since their departure from England, notwithstanding the toil and distress they

* For a particular description of the bread-fruit, see Capt. Cook's Voyage.

had undergone; whilst they were lying here, however, they lost two of a fever, owing to the unhealthiness of the place, where the heat was so intense that they could scarce breathe, whilst it rained violently, and almost incessantly. The thermometer usually stood at 86, which is within nine degrees of the heat of the blood at the heart; add to this, that the thermometer was on board, where the heat was far less than on shore. The commodore said, he had been upon the coast of Guinea, in the West Indies, and upon the island of St. Thomas, which is under the line, but that he never felt any such heat as he did here. The flies in the day-time, and the musquitoes at night, added also to the inconveniencies of the climate. Here are likewise scorpions, centipeds, and large black ants, whose bite is almost as dangerous as that of the former. Those venomous insects were only among the number that they knew; others innumerable, unknown, were equally offensive. Neither was their malignity confined to the land, for being communicated by the wood carried on board, the sailors suffered as much in their hammocks as those on shore.

It was with difficulty any cattle could be shot; they were very shy, and many that were killed being met with at a great distance from the tents, stunk before they could be eat. The parties that went in search of them would sometimes be gone three days, and the labour and fatigue they underwent was very destruc-

tive to their health. There being, however, great plenty of birds, poultry was easily obtained, but they were ill flavoured, and the heat was so intense, they would not keep an hour without maggots. The wild hogs, however, afforded fresh meat. This is a large ferocious beast, some weighing 200 weight. There was no great difficulty in killing them, and one of the Tamar's crew, who was a black, invented a snare for them, by which means they took great numbers alive, that insured fresh provisions for the present, and sea-stores for the future. One of the mates having discovered a pleasant spot on the N. W. part of the island, where there was great plenty of cattle, a party was dispatched thither with a tent, and boats were sent every day to bring off what they killed: by this means beef was procured in an eatable state; but there broke such a sea upon the rocks, that it was impossible sometimes to approach them, and three men were drowned in attempting it. They were now very well supplied with provisions, and the fatigue being diminished, the fever in some degree subsided; but several of them were much disordered by eating of a particular kind of fish, that looked very well, and it was doubtful for a time whether they would recover. This island produces, besides the fruit already mentioned, plenty of cotton and indigo. The surgeon belonging to the Tamar made a pretty garden in a spot of ground he inclosed; but the advantages to be derived from it were left to future navigators. The
Tamar

Tamar was dispatched to examine the island of Saypan. The crew landed upon a fine sandy beach, near seven miles in length, and walked into the woods, which contained trees sufficiently tall for top-masts. Neither fowls nor cattle were to be found, except hogs and guanoes, which were very plentiful; neither was there any fresh water near the beach, but there was a large pond in the interior part of the island. Heaps of pearl-oyster shells lay together, and they observed other marks of people having been there a short time before. It was supposed that the Spaniards might carry on a pearl-fishery there at some seasons of the year. Here were also seven square pyramidal pillars, similar to those in the island of Tinian.

After remaining at Tinian nine weeks, the men being pretty well recovered, the tents were struck, and after taking on board a quantity of cocoa-nuts, the commodore weighed anchor, and sailed to the northward, October 3, which course he continued till the 10th. On the 18th several land birds were seen, and one was caught as large as a goose, with black legs and beak; the rest of it as white as snow: the neck was near a foot long, and as small as that of a crane, which made it wonderful how it could support the beak, which was curved, and of a great length and thickness. It was kept near four months upon biscuit and water, and then died, seemingly for want of nutriment, having wasted almost to nothing. It no way re-

sembled any species of the toucan, described by Edwards, and seems hitherto to have escaped observation. It probably came from some island to the northward of the Dolphin, which the charts have unnoticed.

On the 22d, Grafton's Island, the northernmost of the Bashe Islands, was about six leagues to the south. The commodore intending to touch at these islands, stood for that in sight; but as it is a dangerous navigation from this place to the strait of Banca, and the weather being fine, with a fresh gale, it was judged proper to proceed on his way, and he accordingly steered again to the west. These islands, of any considerable magnitude, are five in number, lying in lat. 21. 8. N. long. 118. 14. E. On the 36th, many trees and bamboes were floating about the Dolphin, when she was in lat. 7. 11. N. long. 104. 21. E. She was next day 13 miles to the northward of her account, which was thought to be occasioned by a current, and November 2, she was 38 miles southward of her account. Next morning they saw the island of Timoan, bearing S. W. by W. at about 12 leagues distance. Next day the commodore landed upon that island, and the natives, who are Malays, proved an insolent morose people. They were armed with a long knife in one hand, a spear headed with iron in the other, and a dagger on their thigh. Notwithstanding these hostile appearances, the commodore went on shore, and a treaty was brought about. In exchange for a dozen fowls,

fowls, a goat, and a kid, they demanded rupees, despising knives, hatchets, and the like; but unfortunately there were no rupees on board, and the commodore was much disconcerted what to offer in exchange for the provisions, at length offering some pocket handkerchiefs, they accepted of the best of them. The stature of these people is small, their complexion of a dark copper colour; they are athletic and well proportioned. One old man was dressed somewhat in the Persian manner; the rest were entirely without cloathing, except a handkerchief, which they wore in the form of a turban upon their heads, and some pieces of cloth fastened round their middles. No females were visible, which gave reason to think, that they were carefully concealed.

Their dwelling-places, or wigwams, are built of slit bamboo, upon posts near eight feet high, and are neatly constructed. Their canoes are well contrived, and some of them were so large as to induce the commodore to believe that they traded to Malacca. The island in general is woody and mountainous; it is, nevertheless, pleasant on shore. Here are cocoa-nut and cabbage trees in abundance; but they could not obtain any of the fruit from the Indians. Here are also rice, and probably many other vegetables which were not observed by the Dolphin's people, as they remained here but one day and two nights. There are excellent fish in the bay where they lay, notwithstanding the surf is very high. They

were very successful in their fishing, which, however, did not please the natives, as they seemed to consider fishing there as their sole prerogative. The water of two rivers that ran into the bay was uncommonly good. Here was an animal, that had the legs of a deer and the body of a hare, which one of the officers purchased of an inhabitant; it was proposed to preserve it alive, but no food could be found fit for it; and upon its being killed, it proved very good eating. During their stay here, there was the most violent thunder, lightning, and rain; and as no refreshments were to be obtained, they set sail on the 7th, in the morning. The current set S. E. at the rate of a mile an hour. The commodore discovered he had taken this route at an improper season, for after he was in the latitude of Pulo Cindore, he had nothing but light airs and tornadoes, accompanied with rain, thunder, and lightning, to a violent degree.

On the 10th, in the morning, they saw the east end of the island of Linggen, bearing S.W. by W. at the distance of about 12 leagues. The current now set E. S. E. at the rate of a mile an hour. At noon they saw a small island to the S. W. half S. at about 11 leagues distance. Next morning they saw some very small islands, which they judged to be the Demines Islands, W. half N. at near eight leagues distance. They also observed a remarkable double peak on the island of Linggen. They were now in the lat. of 18. S.

On

On the 12th they saw a small Chinese junk, and next morning the little island of Pulo Tote, bearing S. E. by E. at the distance of about 12 leagues. To the northward of this island is another still smaller, named Pulo Tou-poa. On the 13th they saw a sloop at anchor about four miles distant, which hoisted Dutch colours. Upon sending a boat, with an officer, to speak with her, the officer was politely received. He found the crew to be all Malays, and could not make himself understood. They made the boat's people tea, and testified their hospitality and civility. The sloop was of a peculiar construction; the deck was made of slit bamboo, and instead of a rudder, she had two large pieces of timber, one on each quarter. On the 15th they weighed anchor, and soon after saw the coast of Sumatra. They continued steering E. S. E. between the third and fourth points of Sumatra. The high land of Queda Banca, and the second point of Sumatra, bear E. N. E. and W. S. W. of each other. The streight is about five leagues across. Several small vessels were seen with Dutch colours. On the 19th they spoke with an English snow belonging to the East India Company, bound from Bencoolen to Malacca and Bengal. They had now no other than the ship's provisions; but the master of the snow, on being made acquainted with their situation, generously sent them a considerable supply of fresh provisions, and refused accepting any gratuity for it. On the 27th they entered the road of Batavia, and anchored.

ed. The next day, according to their account, the 28th of November, was at Batavia the 29th, they having lost a day by steering westward a year. They saluted the water-fort with 11 guns, which was returned. Here were upwards of 100 sail, among which was a large English ship from Bombay, which saluted the commodore with 13 guns. The Dutch commodore who lies here, and belongs to the East India Company, is considered by the Dutch as a man of great importance. He sent on board Mr. Byron a dirty ragged cockswain, who asked many impertinent questions, and who accordingly was desired to withdraw himself, which he complied with. All the crew were in good health upon their arrival here; but it being a very unhealthy place, the commodore resolved not to remain here any length of time. He went on shore to wait upon the governor, but he was at his country house: he met, however, with the shebander, or master of the ceremonies, who took the commodore in his chariot to the governor, about four miles distant from the town. The governor received him very politely, and acquainted him that he might either hire a house in the city, or lodge at the hotel, which is a licensed lodging-house, and the only one in the town, kept by a Frenchman, the governor's creature. It is a very magnificent building, and as there is a penalty of 500 dollars to suffer any stranger to lie a night in any other house, this hotel is of course very much crowded. All the houses here have, indeed,
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a very elegant appearance, and are said to be built under the direction of Chinese architects. It is an extensive city, with good streets, and in imitation of those in Holland, a canal runs through the greatest part of them, which has a row of trees on each side. By this means there is an easy conveyance for all kinds of merchandize to the merchants doors. These canals, probably, conduce to the unhealthiness of the city, as the trees necessarily prevent the noxious vapours from being exhaled. Here are people of almost every country, in great numbers. The Chinese have a town allotted to themselves without the walls, where they carry on a very extensive trade, having annually about a dozen junks, which arrive from China, and greatly contribute to the opulence of the Dutch here. There is no good beef at Batavia, and very little mutton, but the fish and poultry are both plentiful and good. The fruit is also abundant and excellent. The musquitoes, centipedes, scorpions, and various other noxious insects, more than counterbalance these enjoyments, by their incessant annoyance. In the environs of the city the roads are very good; they are broad, and have a canal running on the side, shaded with trees, navigable for vessels of considerable burden. Behind the canal are pleasant gardens and country houses, where the citizens pass the greatest part of their time, as these are more healthful situations than the city. There are few of the citizens of any opulence who do not keep their carriages.

The

The commodore remained here from the 28th of November to the 10th of December, when, after taking the necessary provisions and refreshments on board, he set sail, being saluted by the fort with eleven, and by the Dutch commodore with thirteen guns, which salutes were returned. The English ship also saluted him. In the Streight of Sunda the ships were plentifully supplied with turtle. They lay at Prince's Island till the 19th, when having taken on board a proper quantity of wood and water, they weighed. A dangerous putrid fever had broke out among the crews; three of them died, and many of them were extremely ill: they did not, however, bury any at Batavia. After being some days at sea, the sick gradually recovered.

No remarkable event occurred till the 10th of February, except that of a good sailor falling over board and being drowned. On that day they came in sight of the coast of Africa, when they stood in for the land, where they saw a great smoke rising from a sandy beach, though this was a very inhospitable spot for inhabitants. On the 12th they were abreast of Cape Lagullas, and next day passed between Penguin Island and Green Point, and anchored in Table Bay. The commodore waited next morning upon the governor, his excellency having sent a coach and six for his conveyance. He is an aged man, and a great favourite of the people of
all

all stations. He gave Mr. Byron a very polite reception, and offered him the company's house for his residence, and a coach whenever he had occasion for it. In a conversation which the commodore had one day with the governor and some other gentlemen, mention was made of the smoke Mr. Byron had seen when he first came in sight of the coast of Africa; and he was informed, that similar smokes had been seen by other navigators, though the spot was uninhabited, and imagined to be an island; but these appearances were accounted for, by two Dutch East Indiamen having, about two years before, sailed from Batavia for the Cape, without ever after being heard of; that it was imagined one of these ships at least had been shipwrecked there, and that some of the unhappy crew made fires, which occasioned these smokes. Vessels had been sent out in search of them, but so violent a sea broke upon the coast, that they could not accomplish their design. When the commodore received this intelligence, he regretted having been previously ignorant of it, as he would have exerted his utmost endeavours to have rescued these unhappy men from their deplorable situation.

At the Cape there are all sorts of refreshments; it is, moreover, a healthy climate, and a fine country, and of course a good place for ships to touch at. The company have a very fine garden, at the extremity of which
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the governor has a kind of *menagerie* for scarce and curious animals: here were three beautiful ostriches, and four zebras uncommonly large. The crews of the Dolphin took a great liking to the Cape wine, when they were permitted to go on shore; and gave convincing proofs of its potency by their frequent inebriation. Many ships of different nations touched here during the commodore's stay. After remaining here three weeks, Mr. Byron, after taking leave of the governor, &c. set sail on the 7th of March. He saw the island of St. Helena on the 16th, and the same day a large ship with French colours. He lost about this time a useful hand in the carpenter's mate.

On the 25th the Dolphin and Tamar crossed the equator, in long. 17. 10. W. and next morning the Tamar's three lower rudder-braces on the stern broke off. Though they were repaired in the best manner that the situation would allow, the commodore judged it adviseable for her to go to Antigua, that the ship might there be hove down, and the other necessary repairs made: and accordingly the Tamar parted company April 1st, steering for the Caribbee Islands. When the Dolphin came into lat. 34. N. long. 35. W. they had violent gales, and a great sea that incessantly broke over them for six successive days, and carried them into lat. 48. N. long. 14. May 7th, they made the islands of Scilly, being exactly nine weeks coming from the Cape of
Good

Good Hope, and above 22 months on the whole voyage. The ship came to an anchor in the Downs, May 9, 1766.

Here terminates Commodore Byron's Voyage.

* * * The longitude in the preceding voyage is reckoned from the meridian of London, west to 180 degrees, and east afterwards.

An ACCOUNT of a VOYAGE round the
World, in the Years 1766, 1767,
and 1768,

By SAMUEL WALLIS, Esq;

Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Dolphin.

CAPT. WALLIS received his commission on the 19th of June 1766, and going on board the same day, hoisted his pendant, giving particular orders to take no boys, either for himself or the other officers. The ship being fitted for sea, she sailed down the river July 28th, and anchored in Plymouth Sound on the 16th of August. On the 19th the captain received his sailing orders, with directions to take the Swallow sloop and the Prince Frederic storeship under his command. He took on board, among other stores 3000 pounds of portable soup, and a bale of cork-jackets. The ship was completely stocked with all kinds of necessaries, and an extraordinary quantity of medicines was also provided.

They set sail from Plymouth on the 22d of August, when the captain soon discovered that
the

the Swallow was a very bad sailer. They continued their route till the 7th of September, when they saw the islands of Porto Sancto to the west, and the same day the island of Madeira. In the afternoon they ran the east end of Madeira and the Deserters, on one side of which is a low flat island in the neighbourhood of a needle rock. The Madeira side is so full of broken rocks, that no ship should approach it within two miles. In the evening they anchored in Madeira road, and some time after the Swallow and Prince Frederick also came to anchor. A mutual salute took place between the captain and the governor. After taking in a proper quantity of wine, and some other necessary provisions, they set sail the 12th.

On the 16th they saw the islands of Palma. They lost sight of the Swallow on the 22d, and saw the island of Sal. The Swallow joined company again on the 24th, and the same day anchored in Port Praya, in the island of St. Jago, when the commanding officer allowed the captain to have water and refreshments.

This being the sickly season, and the small-pox being rife here, no man was allowed to go on shore but upon urgent business, and these were not permitted to go into any house. They caught plenty of fish, and met with wild purslain in the valley, which proved a very agreeable vegetable. On the 28th they put to

sea again. October 11, they saw a great number of birds, among which was the man of war bird, which induced them to think they were not far from land. The Prince Frederick on the 26th lost her fore-top-sail-yard; next day she sprung a leak. A carpenter and assistants went on board her, but found they could do little good. The provisions of the Dolphin and Swallow were then completed from her stores, and their staves, iron hoops, and empty jars were put on board her. Next day a carpenter and six men went to relieve those who had been sent to her assistance on the 27th of October, who ere now felt the violence of their fatigue. The scurvy appearing among her crew, proper medicines were administered. On the 30th, in lat. 30. S. it being intensely cold, the seamen put on their thick jackets. December 8, Cape Blanco bore W. N. W. distant six leagues, and the same evening the Tower Rock at Port Desire bore S. W. by W. distant near three leagues. At nine, Penguin Island bore S. W. by W. half W. distant about two leagues. Tuesday 16th, Cape Fairweather bore W. half S. distant four leagues. At four o'clock Cape Virgin Mary bore S. E. by S. distant about four leagues. At eight they saw several men upon the point of the Cape, who made signals for them to land, and soon after they anchored in the bay, under the south side of the cape. The inhabitants remained abreast of them all night, making fires and shouting. At day-break great numbers were seen, who again made signals

signs for Capt. Wallis's people to land. Mr. Wallis, with a party of marines, went in one of the boats, and rowed towards the shore, giving orders for the ship's broadside to bear upon the landing-place, and to have the guns kept loaded with round shot. This party having reached the beach, the captain made signals for the Indians to retire, with which they complied; he then went on shore, with the captain of the Swallow, and some officers, when the marines were drawn up. Mr. Wallis directed, by signs, the Indians to come near and sit down, to which they readily acquiesced. He then made them presents of scissars, knives, buttons, ribbons, beads, combs, &c. the women, in particular, seemed very fond of the ribbons. He endeavoured to make them understand that he had other merchandize, for which he expected a return, displaying hatchets and bill-hooks, at the same time pointing to some guanicoes and ostriches, as proper barter; but they did not attend to his meaning, and no commerce was established. Both men and women, of the natives, had saddled horses, with bridles and stirrups: all the mens spurs, except one, were made of wood; this Indian's spurs appeared to be Spanish, made of brass; he had also a Spanish cymeter, but no scabbard. He did not, however, seem to have any power or authority superior to the rest. The females rode without spurs. The horses were well made and active, about 14 hands high, and seemed of Spanish breed, as well as their dogs, which

were very numerous. Mr. Wallis measured the tallest, who was six feet seven inches high, but they were in general only from five feet ten to six feet. They are of a dark copper colour, like the North American Indians; their hair is not curled, but very harsh, and tied back with a string, and neither men nor women wear any thing upon their heads. Their bodies are in general well-proportioned and athletic, but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their cloathing consists of the skins of guanicoes sewed together, in pieces of about six feet in length and five in width; they wear the hairy side towards their bodies, and it is fastened with a girdle. Some among them had what the Spaniards call a *puncio*, or square piece of cloth, made of the downy part of the guanico's skin, and through a hole they put their head, and let it hang down to their knees. The guanico resembles a deer as to size, make, and colour, but it has no horns, and has a hunch on its back. The natives likewise wear a sort of drawers, with buskins, which reach from the instep to the mid-leg, and are brought under the heel; the remainder of the foot is without any covering. Many of the men had a red circle painted round the eye; others were painted on the arms and different parts of the face: the young females had all their eyelids painted black. They talked a good deal, and articulated *Ce-ee-con-ne*, whence it was imagined they spoke Spanish or Portuguese, but when they were spoken to in these languages, or in French or Dutch, they

they made no reply. In their own tongue there was only one word distinguishable, this was CHEVOW, which was imagined to be a word of compliment or salutation, as they never failed uttering it when they shook hands, or when they requested any thing. In English they repeated the words very correctly after any one who addressed them in that language, and they presently learnt to say, "Englishmen, come on shore." They had all missile weapons of a peculiar kind in their girdles. They were composed of two stones, weighing near a pound each, covered with leather, and fastened to a string about eight feet in length. This serves as a sling, as they keep one stone in hand, the other they whirl round their heads till it has acquired a proper force, when they discharge it at their foe. They are so dexterous with this weapon, that they will hit a mark not so large as a halfpenny at 15 yards distance. They do not discharge them at guanicoes or ostriches, but contrive to intangle their legs with them, and thereby render them an easy prey. During Mr. Wallis's stay on shore, he saw them eat some of the ostrich's paunch raw, and without any other preparation than turning it inside out, and giving it a shake. They had beads and red baize, supposed to have been given them by commodore Byron. At the expiration of about four hours, which Mr. Wallis passed with them, he made signs that he was going on board his ship, and would willingly take some of them with him. No sooner was this intimation

mation given, than upwards of 100 desired to see the ship, but he did not think it prudent to take more than eight with him. They were vastly eager to pay this visit, and had not the least suspicion that any harm was designed them, as was really the case. During their passage in the boat they sung several songs : on their coming on board the ship, they did not testify that wonder or curiosity which naturally might have been expected at so uncommon a sight. In the cabbin they gazed with a kind of cool indifference, till one of them observed a looking-glass, when he played a hundred ridiculous tricks, not unlike a monkey, at seeing himself in it, at the same time loudly talking and laughing. His example was imitated by the rest. They eat beef, biscuit, and other provisions of the ship, but would drink nothing but water. No object, in going about the ship, seemed greatly to attract their attention, except the live animals ; they viewed the sheep and hogs with apparent curiosity, and the Guinea hens and turkies greatly pleased them. They did not request any thing but clothes, and this was only desired by one old man, and he received a pair of shoes and buckles ; the rest were presented with needles and thread, in a canvass bag, with scissars, slips of cloth, a knife, and some new sixpences with holes, to hang round the neck with ribbons. They smoked some tobacco, but did not seem to like it. They appeared entirely ignorant of the use of the great guns. The marines were drawn up, and went through part
of

of their exercise. Upon the discharge of the first volley they were amazed and astonished. The old man testified his knowledge of the effect of fire-arms, by throwing himself upon the deck, beating his breast, and remaining motionless. When they found they received no harm, they resumed their chearfulness, and the second and third volley did not dismay them. The old man, however, remained in terror all the while the firing continued. Mr. Wallis intimated to them when it was time to retire. The old man, before he retreated, uttered a kind of cadenced prayer, then pointed to the sun, and moving his hand to the west, paused, gazed at Mr. Wallis, laughed, and then pointed to the land. From these motions it appeared he was desirous of staying on board till sunset; but as this would have been very inconvenient, it was intimated to him, and at length he went into the boat with his companions, when they all began to sing, which continued till they got on shore. Many there wanted to get into the boat, but the officer, who had positive orders not to bring any more on board, with much difficulty prevented them getting into the boat. It was afterwards sent with the master to sound the shoal off the point, which was found to be near three miles from north to south, and that it was necessary to keep four miles off the cape to avoid it.

December 17, Mr. Wallis set sail, when the wind being right against him, he was compelled

pelled to turn into the streight of Magellan with the flood tide, between Cape Virgin Mary and the Sandy Point, which is like Dungeness. Being abreast of this point, he stood close into the shore, where he saw two guanicoes, and several of the natives on horseback, who rode swiftly after them. They were pursued by the hunters with their slings, but neither of them was taken while the captain was in sight of them. He anchored in the afternoon, about three miles from shore, and soon after the natives kindled many fires facing the ship, and next morning near 400 of them were assembled in a valley, between two hills, where their horses were grazing. About six in the morning he set sail again; about noon there being but little wind, he again with the Swallow and storeship came to anchor. Many natives again appeared, when Capt. Carteret having acquainted Mr. Wallis, that this was the place where commodore Byron had the conference with the tall men, he sent the lieutenants of the Swallow and storeship towards the shore, but with orders not to land, the ships being too distant to afford them protection. Upon the return of these officers they reported, that the boat being very near the beach, the Indians assembled there in great numbers, who were the same they had seen the day before, with several others, and women with children. Finding the English had no intention to land, they appeared much disappointed, and those who had been on board the ship vociferated, "Englishmen, come on shore," but as the repetition

petition of this had no effect, they were inclined to get into the boat, and it was with much difficulty they were kept out of it. The lieutenant presented them with bread, tobacco, and toys, at the same time pointing to some guanicoes and ostriches, and intimating that they wanted them for provisions; but the natives either did not, or would not understand them. They then went in search of fresh water, but finding none, they returned. Mr. Wallis set sail again the next morning, when he saw great numbers of Indians, and large fires on the shore of Terra del Fuego. From December the 19th to the 22d, the captain had strong gales and heavy seas, so that he sailed but slowly. He entered the first narrows on the 23d, and in the evening anchored on the south shore. In this place the streight is only three miles over. At midnight the tide being slack, the ships weighed, and the Dolphin was towed through. On the 25th, they sailed through the second narrow. In the evening they anchored under Elizabeth's Island; here they found great quantities of celery, which by the surgeon's direction were given with portable soup and boiled wheat to the crews for breakfast in the morning. Some officers on shore, who went a shooting, saw two small dogs, and several places where fires had lately been kindled, with shells of muscles and limpets near them. Here were also many wigwams or huts, constructed of small trees, thrust into the ground in a circular form; the ends met at top, where they were fastened to each other.

No

No inhabitants were, however, visible. From this place many high mountains were seen, towards the S. and W. S. W. the summits of which were partly covered with snow, notwithstanding the season here was then Midsummer. These mountains were about three-fourths covered with wood, and the rest with herbage, except where the snow lay. This was the first place where they had observed wood in South America. The next morning early they set sail. Mr. Wallis gives it as his opinion, that "it is the safest to run down " from the north end of Elizabeth's Island, " about two or three miles from the shore, and " so on all the way to Port Famine." On the 26th, in the afternoon, they anchored in Port Famine bay. The captain sent some men to pitch two tents at the bottom of the bay for the sick, the sail-makers, &c. who were afterwards sent on shore. On the 28th, the sails were sent on shore to be repaired. Tents were the same day pitched on Sedger River, and plenty of fish caught, sufficient for the whole crew. Celery and pea tops were also found in abundance, as well as fruit, resembling the cranberry, and the leaves of a shrub that was very sour, and was like an English thorn. Notwithstanding the scurvy was very prevalent among the men on their arrival here, in a fortnight's time, the disorder no longer affected any one in the ship, owing to the eating of vegetables, washing their apparel, and bathing in the sea. A proper quantity of wood was, in the interim cut, to be carried

ried to Falkland's Island ; and the captain being apprised that no wood grew there, sent several thousands of young trees, with the necessary quantity of earth. These were put on board the storeship, and consigned to the commanding officer at Port Egmont,

Jan. 14, the tents, &c. being got on board, and the ships having taken in a sufficient quantity of water, and a year's provision of all sorts, at whole allowance for the Dolphin, and ten months for the Swallow, from on board the storeship, the master was sent in a cutter to discover an anchoring place on the north shore of the strait. The weather compelled Mr. Wallis to remain in his old station till the 17th, when the storeship sailed for Falkland's Island, and the master returned from his cruise. He gave intelligence, that he had found four good anchoring places, between the place where the captain lay and Cape Forward ; that on shore he had also found wood and water in plenty near the beach, with great quantities of wild celery and cranberries ; likewise abundance of currant bushes, loaden with fruit, though not yet ripe, the flowers of which were of various colours ; great plenty of Winter's bark, a fine spice. Ducks, geese, gulls, and hawks, were very numerous, many of which he shot, as well as the race-horse bird.

On the 18th, captain Wallis set sail, and on the 19th anchored under Cape Holland, just opposite to a large stream of water, that rapidly

pidly falls from the mountains which are of a stupendous height. The Dolphin was then in lat. 53. 58. S. Next morning she found good anchorage, about half a mile from shore, quite from the Cape to four miles below it; and near the Cape a good harbour, where ships may refresh with more security than at Port Famine. Here is also a large river of fresh water, with wood, celery, and berries in plenty; but no fish, except muscles, were seen.

On the 22d, Mr. Wallis having completed his wood and water, set sail. The next morning he anchored in a bay under Cape Gallant. The boats every where met with good anchorage, except within two cables length of the Dolphin. The captain had here the ill-fortune to have a seine spoiled, by its entangling with the wood that was sunk in the river; little fish was, therefore, caught, but the number of wild ducks the company met with made them amends, and they were very good eating. The master of the Swallow climbed up a high mountain, in expectation of having a view of the South Sea; but his prospect was interrupted by mountains still higher. He erected, however, a pyramid, in which he deposited a bottle with a shilling, and an inscription with the ship's name and the date of the year.

On the 24th, two boats went to examine Corde's Bay, which was not near so commodious as that where the Dolphin lay; it had a large lake, but the entrance of it was not near so

wide, and it was barred by a shoal, over which the water was too shallow for a ship of any burden to pass; the bay itself was likewise rocky. Here an animal was seen resembling an ass, but it had a cloven foot, and for swiftness was like a deer. This was the first quadruped that Mr. Wallis's people had seen in the streight, except the guanicoes at the entrance. They shot at this animal, but missed it, and it was the general opinion, that it had been hitherto unknown to the naturalists. The environs of this place have a most forlorn, desert aspect; the mountains on the both sides the streight are very high, towering above the clouds, and their summits are covered with snow. They sounded at the Royal Islands, but found no bottom. There was a rapid tide at every opening, and it is very dangerous for a ship to come near them. Navigators should here keep the north shore close on board all the way, and not sail more than a mile from it, till they have passed these Royal Islands. There is an easterly current through the whole for twenty-four hours, and the indraught should be carefully avoided. Cape Gallant Road is in lat. 53. 50. S.

The Dolphin remained here till January 27, when they weighed, in hopes of getting round to Elizabeth Bay, or York Road; and the next day with difficulty they anchored in Elizabeth Bay. A great smoke was seen, after sun-set, on Prince Rupert's Island, and also on the southern shore. On the 29th, the

boats being sent on shore for water, when the people had landed three canoes, put off with sixteen Indians, who landed on the east point of the bay. As they approached the English, they made signs for a friendly intercourse, which were answered in the like manner, and at the sight of some beads and toys, they began to shout, when the Dolphin's people followed their example, and shouted in turn. Upon their meeting they shook hands, and the Indians received the toys which they had seen at a distance. Their only cloathing was a seal's skin, and they were eating stinking flesh and raw blubber with a very voracious appetite. They resembled the Indians already seen in their complexion; but they were of lower stature, the tallest not exceeding five feet six inches. They seemed much affected with the cold, and presently lighted fires. Their arms consisted of bows, arrows, and javelins, the latter were pointed with flint, which in shape resembled a serpent's tongue; and they were very expert at hitting a mark at a considerable distance. They light a fire, by striking a pebble against a piece of mundic, and catch the sparks with moss or down, having upon it a whitish earth, then take dry grass, and by waving it in the air with the lighted down in it, soon produce a flame. Three of the Indians returned in the boat, but their curiosity seemed no way excited, but by the officer's cloaths, and a looking-glass, which produced the same effects in these as it had done in the Patagonians; and their surprize at seeing their own image,

image, smile and laugh as they did, appeared greater than in the Colossean Indians. Like the other natives of these parts, they eat whatever was offered them, but would drink no liquor, but water. Mr. Wallis went on shore with them, when their wives and children came to meet them. The captain gave them beads and toys, which pleased them, but this pleasure seemed very transient. In return they gave him some of their arms, and pieces of mundic, like what is found in the Cornish tin mines; they intimated having found it in the mountains, where probable tin and other more valuable minerals may be met with. This may be pronounced the most deplorable and inhospitable country in the world, and the inhabitants the most abject of human beings. Upon their quitting the ship, they hoisted a seal skin sail, and steered towards the shore, without any one ever looking behind, or seeming to reflect upon the curiosities they had seen. On the southern shore where they landed several hovels were erected.

Mr. Wallis remained here till the 3d of February, when the Dolphin weighed, but a sudden squall drove her back, and she narrowly escaped a reef of rocks; the wind shifting, she got off again without receiving any damage. The same afternoon the Dolphin and Swallow anchored in York Road. Mr. Wallis went up Bachelor's River on the 4th, when he found a bar at the entrance, which at particular times of the tide must be dangerous. On the

shore there were wigwams, dogs, and ostriches; and muscles, limpets, sea-eggs, celery, and nettles were gathered in plenty. The ships were detained here by contrary winds till the 14th, when the Dolphin weighed, and drove over a dangerous shoal; but finding she had lost ground from ten in the morning, till four in the afternoon, she returned to her former station. They remained till the 17th, when the Dolphin weighed, and was carried by the violence of the current so close to the rocks, that the oars of the boats entangled with the weeds. For three quarters of an hour she was in imminent danger of being dashed against the cliff, as she was seldom above a ship's length from it, and frequently not above half that distance. She at length opened St. David's Sound, and the current which issued from it set her into the mid-channel. The Swallow was, during the Dolphin's perilous situation, on the north shore, and was, therefore, ignorant of her danger till afterwards. The boats having been detached to find a watering place, returned with advice of having discovered a small bay with good anchorage, and which was called Butler's Bay, Mr. Butler, one of the mates, having made this discovery. It is to the west of Rider's Bay, on the south shore of the strait, which in this place is not above two miles across. They ran in with the tide, and anchored in sixteen fathom water. This bay is about a quarter of a mile wide. Here the Dolphin remained till February 20, when a storm arose, and it was necessary to strike the yards and top-masts,

masts, and take every possible precaution to keep the ship steady. The hurricane continued increasing till six in the evening, when the sea broke quite over the fore-castle, in upon the quarter deck, which was very amazing, considering the narrowness of the strait, and the smallness of the bay in which she lay. Her situation was, indeed, very perilous, for had her cables parted, as she could not run out with a sail, and as there was not room to bring her up with any other anchor, she must have been lost, and probably all on board would have perished. About eight o'clock the storm subsided, and in the morning it was tolerably fair. The Swallow felt but very little of this gale, being at anchor in Island Bay; but she had a very narrow escape in pushing through the islands two days before, occasioned by the rapidity of the tide. The captain of the Swallow informed Mr. Wallis, that notwithstanding an alteration had been made in her rudder, she steered and worked so very badly, that whenever she weighed, it was apprehended she never could come to anchor again, and as she could be of little service in the voyage, he requested to know what would be the most eligible measure for the service. To which representation Mr. Wallis replied, " that as
 " the Lords of the Admiralty had appointed
 " her to accompany the Dolphin, she must continue to do it as long as possible; that as
 " her condition rendered her a bad sailer, he
 " would wait her time, and attend her motions, and that if any disaster should hap-
 " pen

“ pen to either of them, the other should be
 “ ready to afford such assistance as was in
 “ her power.”

They remained here eight days, during which time the greatest part of the ship's company were sent on shore for better accommodations; wood and water were taken in, and other necessary operations took place. They caught here remarkably large muscles, some being five or six inches in length; also fine, firm red fish, resembling a gurnet, which weighed between four and five pounds.

March 1, they sailed, and soon after anchored in a small bay, which was called Lion's Cove, in 40 fathom. Next day they sailed from hence, and soon after anchored in Good Luck Bay, and the Swallow was towed into a small bay, where she was dangerously situated by the wind being southerly, and it blowing fresh. It was very boisterous all the ensuing day, and the Swallow was judged to be in a very perilous condition, if not lost. On the 8th, it being very cold weather the people had fearnought jackets delivered to them. They remained a whole week in this situation, when both ships were put upon two-thirds allowance, except brandy; their breakfast was, however, continued.

March 15, the two ships got into a good harbour, sheltered from all winds, which was called *Swallow Harbour*, from whence they
 failed

failed next morning. On the 17th, having a large lagoon, and a current setting strongly into it, the Swallow was driven among the breakers, close to the lee-shore, the weather was moreover very hazey, and no anchorage could be found. The boats took her in tow, when a sudden breeze coming from the mountains blew her off. They anchored that afternoon in Cape Upright. On the 17th, whilst the Dolphin's people were employed in gathering celery and muscles, two canoes, with several other natives, came along side. They resembled the miserable beings who had been seen in Elizabeth's Island. They eat raw flesh, blubber, and penguins. Some of the Dolphin's people having caught a fish larger than a herring, gave it to one of the natives, who seized it as a dog would a bone, and killed it by biting it near the gills, and then swallowed it with the bones, scales, fins, and entrails. They eat every thing that was given them, indiscriminately, but like all the other Indians, would drink no liquor but water. They were shivering with the cold, tho' they had no covering, but a seal skin over their shoulders, which did not come down to their waist, and when they paddled in their canoes, even this was thrown aside. Their javelins, with which they struck seals, fish, and penguins, were pointed with bone in a rough manner; and one of them had an iron tool that resembled a chissel. Their eyes were all sore, which was ascribed to their sitting over smoky fires, and they had a very disagreeable rank stench, owing partly to their diet,

diet, and partly to their filthiness. Their canoes were near 15 feet long, three broad, and about three deep. They consisted of the bark of trees, joined with the sinews of a beast, or thongs of a hide. There was no great ingenuity displayed in the construction of these canoes, which were rough and clumsy. Mr. Wallis gave them a couple of hatchets, and some trinkets, with which they retired, and were not seen afterwards.

The people in the boats, who went in search of anchoring places, passed a night upon an island, where about 30 Indians landed from six canoes. They were upon the point of seizing every thing in the boat, but were timely prevented. Finding their plan disconcerted, they retired to their canoes, and armed themselves with long poles and javelins. They only remained in a menacing manner, and did not begin hostilities; but a reconciliation took place upon their being presented with a few toys. These Indians visited the ship on the 31st of March, where they behaved decently, and received a few presents. Others came on board on the 1st of April, and brought some of the birds called Race-horses, which were purchased for a few baubles, and Mr. Wallis made them presents of knives and hatchets. The next day eight men and six young children came on board. These men were more decently dressed than the others, but the children were quite naked. The men seemed very careful of the children, who were rather fairer

fairer than themselves. Presents were made the children of bracelets and necklaces, which seemed to give them uncommon pleasure. The boats being manned to go on shore for wood and water, the Indians as soon as they saw her put off, precipitately jumped into their canoes, and paddled after her as fast as they could, shouting and hooting all the way as if under great affliction. The cause of this behaviour was accounted for on the score of jealousy, for their wives being on the coast gathering muscles, they were under apprehensions that the boat's crew would take liberties with the females, that, it is plain, their husbands did not approve of. In order to satisfy the Indians, that the boat's people had no such design, they lay upon their oars, and suffered the canoes to paddle by them. The natives still continued calling out to the women on shore, till they took the alarm and disappeared, and the men upon their landing drew up their canoes on the beach, and hastily pursued them.

The ship sailed April 10, steering W. half N. all night, and at six in the morning had run 38 miles. At 11 o'clock Mr. Wallis would have shortened sail for the Swallow, but he had not the power, a current setting strongly down upon the Isles of Direction, and the wind coming to the west, it was absolutely necessary for him to carry sail in order to clear them. Soon after he lost sight of the Swallow, and never afterwards saw her. The captain was disposed to return into the streight, but a fog

fog arising with a great swell, it was the general opinion, that it was absolutely necessary to get an offing with all possible expedition; for unless the ship was pressed with sail before the sea rose too high, it would be impossible to weather either Terra del Fuego on one tack, or Cape Victory on the other.

April 11, they were in lat. 52. 38. and their computed long. was 76. W. At length they left this desolate region, where they had been surrounded with incessant dangers, and often menaced with shipwreck, during the course of four months; the Dolphin entering the streight, December 17, 1766, and quitting it April 11, 1767. Here nature seems to have denied her aid, the very seasons being undistinguished, and the midst of summer producing no other than cold, gloomy, and tempestuous weather. Such a chaotic appearance can better be imagined than described, in forming an idea of the most barren desolate soil upon earth.

Mr. Wallis continued his course to the westward, after he had cleared the streight, when various sorts of birds were seen, such as gannets, sheerwaters, Pentado birds, &c. It was in general hazy weather, with strong gales and heavy seas,

About the 22d of May, such of the crew as had been on the mending hand from colds and fevers, now began to fall down in the scurvy.

On the 26th, two grampusses were seen, and the next day several birds, among which there was one of the size of a swallow, which was judged to be a land bird. The scurvy began to be still more prevalent, notwithstanding the men were allowed vinegar and mustard without limitation, wine, in lieu of spirits, sweet wort, sallow, portable soup with their pease and oatmeal, and every possible means was used to keep their births and cloaths thoroughly clean.

June 5, a low island was discovered in the W. N. W. which diffused infinite joy through the whole company. The Dolphin being near the island that was first discovered, she brought to, and Mr. Furneaux, the second lieutenant, was sent on shore in one of the boats, which was manned and armed. At his approach two canoes put off, and paddled towards the island to leeward. The boats returned in the evening, and brought a considerable quantity of scurvy-grass, also fish-hooks made of oyster-shells. They had not seen any of the inhabitants, but had found several of their wigwams, composed of a roof thatched with palm and cocoa-nut leaves. No anchorage was found, and it was with difficulty they got on shore, the surf running very high. The whole island was encompassed by a reef; and notwithstanding there was an opening on the weather-side into a large basin, extending to the center of the island, it was so full of breakers, that they did not dare to enter into it. The captain, there-

therefore, concluding that it would be useless to remain here, hoisted the boats in, and bore away for the other island, naming that he left, *Whisfun Island*, which is about four miles in length and three in width, and is in lat. 19. 26. S. long. 137. 56. W. Coming under the lee of the other island, Mr. Furneaux was again dispatched towards the shore, where about 50 armed natives appeared, having long spikes, and some among them had fire-brands. The lieutenant had received orders to treat with them in an amicable manner for fruit and water. On the approach of the boats, the natives assembled in numbers towards the beach, put themselves in a posture of defence, and seemed to intend preventing Mr. Furneaux and his people landing, who, on their parts, made signs of friendship, displaying at the same time various toys and trinkets: but this proceeding had not the desired effect, the natives making signs that they should not come on shore; they nevertheless seemed pleased with the things that were shewn them, and approached the boats. Soon after they brought some cocoa-nuts, stripped of their outward covering, and also some water, which were paid for with trinkets and nails, the latter of which they set the highest value upon. Whilst this commerce was carrying on, one of the Indians stole a silk handkerchief, containing some trinkets, with great dexterity. Next day, when the boats endeavoured to land, they saw seven large canoes, each having two good masts, lying on the surf, and several
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of the natives ready to embark. They made signs to the Dolphin's boats to go higher up, which being complied with, as soon as the English had landed, the natives got into their canoes, and paddled to the westward, when they were joined by two other canoes. The boats returned to the ship with palm-nuts, cocoa-nuts, and scurvy-grass in great plenty. The natives had left only four or five canoes behind them. A well of good water was discovered. The island was found to be sandy and level, having many trees, but no underwood; scurvy-grass was in abundance. The canoes were about thirty feet long, four feet broad, and three and a half in depth. Two were fastened together, about three feet asunder, with cross beams, from the larboard gunwale of the one to the starboard gunwale of the other, in the center, and near the ends. The natives were of a middle stature, their complexion dark, and their hair black, hanging loose upon their shoulders. The men were athletic and well proportioned, and the women were very agreeable. Their apparel consisted of a kind of coarse cloath resembling matting, tied about their waists, and might, apparently, be brought over their shoulders. In the afternoon Mr. Wallis sent Mr. Furneaux with the boats to take possession of the island in his majesty's name, and give it the name of *Queen Charlotte's Island*, in honour of the queen. The boats were again laden with cocoa-nuts and scurvy-grass, and two more wells of good water were discovered near the beach. Mr.

Wallis was at this time very much indisposed, and he went on shore for an airing, with the surgeon, and some others afflicted with the scurvy. Orders were given that the inhabitants should not in any respect be annoyed; that their houses and the cocoa-nut trees should in no shape be injured. The people on shore could not discover any appearance of metal, but saw several tools made of shells and stones, with handles, resembling awls, chissels, and adzes. Several canoes were building, composed of planks sewed together, and fastened to small timbers. Many sepulchres were also seen, where the bodies were left to putrify under a canopy, and not interred. When the Dolphin sailed, Mr. Wallis left an union jack flying on the island, with the name of the ship, the time of her being there, an account of taking possession of the island, as well as Whitsun Island, in the name of his Britannic majesty. These inscriptions were cut in a piece of wood, and in the bark of several trees. They gave hatchets, nails, glass bottles, beads, shillings, sixpences, and halfpence, to the inhabitants as presents, and as some reparation for the inconveniencies they had occasioned. Queen Charlotte's Island is near six miles long, and one mile wide, and is in lat. 19. 18. S. long. 138. 4. W.

The Dolphin sailed with a fine breeze, and soon after saw an island W. by S. about 15 miles from Queen Charlotte's Island. The east and west extremities are joined by a reef
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of rocks, the sea passing over it into a lagoon, near the center of the island, whereby it appeared like two islands, about six miles in length and four in breadth. It is low, and filled with trees, but there were neither huts or cocoa-nut trees. At the westernmost part of the island the natives, who had fled at the approach of the English, were discovered. Here were eight double canoes, and near 80 people, women and children included. The latter were placed near the canoes upon the beach, the men advancing with their pikes and firebrands, shouting and dancing. The island was sandy, and under the trees there appeared no verdure. The shore was on all sides rocky, and consequently there being no good anchorage, the captain set sail again in the evening; naming this island *Egmont Island*, in honour of the earl of that name, who then presided at the admiralty board. It is in lat. 19. 20. S. and long. 138. 30. W.

On the 11th, an island was seen in the W. S. W. and the Dolphin steered for it. This island is surrounded with rocks, on which the sea breaks very high. Here are a great number of trees, but no cocoa-nut trees, and it resembles Egmont Island, though not so wide. There were about sixteen Indians among the rocks, at the west end, but here were no canoes. They had long poles or pikes in their hands, and, like their island, were a strong resemblance of what the Dolphin's people had just seen. As there were no refreshments

to be obtained here, and as it blowed extremely hard, Mr. Wallis set sail till eight in the evening, when he brought to an island, which is about six miles in length. Mr. Wallis named it *Gloucester Island*, in honour of the duke of Gloucester. It is in lat. 19. 15. S. and long. 140. 4. W. Early next morning another island was seen, and it was called *Cumberland Island*, in honour of the duke of Cumberland. It is in lat. 19. 18. S. long. 140. 36 W. It has a long reef with breakers on each side of it, lying low, and is about the size of *Queen Charlotte's Island*. No refreshment was here to be found, and the captain accordingly steered away to the westward. On the 13th another island was seen in the N. N. W. right to windward. It resembled small flat keys, and the captain called it, in honour of his Majesty's third son, *William Henry's Island*. It is in lat. 19. S. long. 141. 6. W. The same reason as before induced Mr. Wallis to set sail again to the eastward.

On the 17th, the Dolphin's people saw another small island which was inhabited; the land was high, and covered with cocoa-nut trees; and they were induced to hope they should find an anchoring place and water. Mr. Furneaux was the next morning dispatched to the shore, with trinkets to engage the inhabitants in a commerce for what refreshments they could procure him, and find an anchorage. Some canoes put off from the shore, but returned when they observed the boats rowing towards

towards them. Mr. Furneaux returned with a pig, a cock, some cocoa-nuts, and plantains; he saw upwards of 100 natives, and judged there were many more; but though he had been all round the island, he could find no anchoring place, and it was with difficulty he met with a landing place. Upon approaching the beach he came to a grappling, and throwing a warp to the natives on shore, they caught it. He then expressed himself by signs, and perceived no weapons among them; but that some had white sticks, which appeared as marks of authority, as the others seemed in awe of these, and kept back at their command. Mr. Furneaux gave in exchange for the pig, &c. some trinkets, the sight of which brought the women down in crowds; but the men drove them from the beach, which seemed greatly to mortify them. During this commerce, one of the natives came slyly round a rock, and in diving took up the boat's grappling, and those on shore who held the warp strove to draw her into the surf. No sooner was this perceived by the boat's people, than they fired a musket over the Indian's head, who had seized the grapple, which terrified them; he let go the grappling, and those on the beach, also let go the rope. Mr. Furneaux finding that this event had terminated the traffic, he returned to the ship. The men and women were both clothed, and he produced a piece of their cloth. The natives seemed too numerous for the island to support, which, added to the appearance of some large double canoes, made

the lieutenant suppose there were islands of larger extent, not very distant, where refreshments in greater abundance might be obtained with more facility. This suggestion induced Capt. Wallis to sail farther to the westward. This island, which is almost circular, was named *Osnaburgh Island*, in honour of the bishop of Osnaburgh. It is in lat. 17. 51. S. and long. 147. 30.

The Dolphin set sail again on the 18th of June, and soon after discovered a high land in the W. S. W. The next day the people saw land at about five leagues, and soon after found themselves, after a thick fog had cleared away, surrounded by some hundreds of canoes of various sizes, containing near 800 people. Upon their coming within pistol shot of the ship they lay by, and viewed her with much apparent amazement, conversing with each other. Trinkets were now displayed to them, and they were invited on board, whereupon they held a kind of council, and soon after they all came round the ship, testifying by signs their disposition for friendship, one of them holding up the branch of a tree, and making an oration, that continued near 15 minutes, which he afterwards threw into the sea. Upon further invitation a stout young fellow came on board. He got up the shrowds, and jumped upon the awning. Signs were made him to come on the quarter deck, at the same time that he was offered some toys, but he would not receive them till some of the Indians came along side of
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of the ship, when after a conference among them, some branches of plantain were thrown on board. The young Indian then received the trinkets, and other Indians came on board at different parts, not knowing the proper entrance to the ship. One of them was butted by a goat, which being an animal he had never before seen, he was so terrified, that he precipitately jumped over board, and all the rest immediately followed his example. Being recovered from their terror, they soon returned on board. After being reconciled to the goats, they were shewed some hogs and poultry, but they testified no surprize at the sight of them, intimating that they had the same among them. The captain now gave them nails and trinkets, and signified to them that they should go on shore and bring some hogs, fruit, &c. but they would not understand him, and seemed lying in wait to purloin what they could lay their hands upon, which was soon evinced, by one of them snatching off a new laced hat belonging to the midshipman, with which he swam away. There being no anchoring place here, the captain stood along the shore; but as the canoes were destitute of sails, they could not keep up with the ship. The face of the country has a very pleasant appearance; it is flat towards the coast, with fruit and cocoa-nut trees. Here are the natives houses, which consist only of a roof, and resemble a long barn at a distance. The interior part of the country rises in lofty hills, the summits of which are covered with wood, and from

from their peaks large rivers roll into the sea. No shoals were visible, but the island is surrounded by a reef of rocks, through which there are many inlets into the deep water. Several canoes surrounded the ship, and some shot was fired to intimidate them from hostile proceedings, when after a speech a branch of plantain was thrown on board as a token of peace. The Dolphin sailed again June 20, and in the evening she was abreast of a fine river, and a great number of lights were seen along the shore. Several canoes came off with provisions and refreshments, which they bartered for trinkets and nails. Upon the approach of the Dolphin's boat to the shore, three of the canoes ran at her, staved in her quarter, and carried away her outrigger, whilst the Indians were preparing to board her, being armed with clubs and paddles. This compelled the boat's people to fire, when one of the Indians was killed, and another desperately wounded. They fell overboard, and their companions jumped into the sea after them. The other canoes gave the boats no molestation. The dead and wounded men were brought on shore by their companions. The women on shore endeavoured to entice the men by every wanton motion they could suggest to come on shore, which temptations they nevertheless resisted. The next day several canoes brought refreshments to the ship.

June 15, a bay was discovered about six or eight miles to leeward, and the Dolphin bore
away

away for it, soon after which she struck, her head being immoveable tho' her stern was free. The ship continued beating against the rock with much violence, whilst she was surrounded by a great number of canoes. In this very alarming situation she remained near an hour, when at length a breeze springing up from the shore, she got off, and was soon in deep water. The place where the ship struck appeared to be a reef of coral rock.

On the 23d and 24th of June great numbers of canoes appeared, and they produced provisions and refreshments, which they bartered for nails and trinkets. The ladies on shore, again testified an eager desire of being visited by the crew. There were at one time not less than 300 canoes with at least 2000 men in them, which induced Mr. Wallis to disperse them, by firing over their heads.

On the 25th Mr. Furneaux landed, with a number of men and marines, armed, on an island, which the captain afterwards took possession of in his majesty's name, and called it *King George the Third's Island*, and finding a river with excellent water, it was mixed with rum, and every man drank the king's health. Mr. Furneaux discovered two old men on the opposite side of the river, who put themselves in a supplicating posture. One, after landing on the side of the river where the Dolphin's people were, crept upon his hands and knees, when Mr. Furneaux raised him up, and inti-

mated to him by signs that no harm was intended him, if no hostilities were offered on the part of the natives. These intimations cheered the old man, who recovering his spirits, received some trifling presents with much satisfaction. A staff had been stuck up, and a pendant hoisted upon it; round which (after the boats returned to the ship) the old man danced for a considerable time; he then retired, and soon after returned with some green boughs, which he threw down. Soon after about a dozen of the natives appeared in a supplicating posture, and approached the pendant; but the wind shaking it they retreated with precipitation; but presently returned with two large hogs alive, which they put down at the foot of the staff, and began to dance. After this ceremony, the old man brought the hogs in a canoe to the ship, when he made an harangue, and gave in several green plantain leaves, delivering a sentence with every one. He then gave the hogs on board, and turning about pointed to the coast. The captain ordered some presents to be given him, but the old man would not accept of any, and immediately paddled away with his canoe. In the evening drums and wind instruments were heard on shore, and next morning it was observed that the pendant was taken away.

On the 26th of June a great number of canoes made towards the ship, which induced Mr. Wallis to believe that they designed an attack, as they had already seized upon some water

water casks. The captain, to prevent mischief as far as possible, resolved that the event should be decisive. He accordingly ordered the people to fire upon the canoes, which immediately dispersed them. He then ordered the fire to be directed into the wood in various parts, which drove the natives up a hill, where the women and children had scattered themselves to be spectators of the conflict. Here were great numbers, who judged themselves in perfect security; but they were soon convinced of their error. Some balls falling near them, threw them into the greatest consternation, and they fled with the utmost precipitation. The captain then ordered all the canoes to be destroyed, which was accordingly done, upwards of fifty being cut to pieces. In them there was found a little fruit, with a few fowls and and hogs, and some slings and stones.

In the afternoon the inhabitants testified their repentance by bringing green boughs, and sticking them near the water side, near which they placed several hogs and dogs with their legs tied, together with the cloth of which they make their garments, and then made signals for the Dolphin's people to come and take them away, which they did, and found nine good hogs, which were brought away, but the dogs and cloth were left. These presents were repaid with hatchets, nails, &c. that were left in their place. Hereupon the natives brought down two more hogs, which were also taken on board, with the cloth, to con-

vince them that their offering was accepted. The casks were then brought off, and it was found that the Indians had not injured them; but they retained some leathern buckets and funnels.

On the 17th, whilst some of the people were on shore, the old man made a long speech; when it was intimated to him that the Indians had been the aggressors. He appeared to understand what was signified to him; but did not seem to admit the justness of the obligation; he nevertheless, addressed the natives with much warmth upon the subject, apparently reprehending them with great vehemence for their conduct. The conference ended in an amicable manner, and the old man received several presents, and retired with visible satisfaction, after which a traffic was entered upon for provisions, which were abundantly supplied. The affair being settled in this friendly manner, the sick were sent on shore, a regular trade established with the natives, and some salt-petre was found on shore. The country was populous and very pleasant. The men engaged in a commerce with the females of the island, which so far influenced their conduct, that the captain found it necessary to read the articles of war, and punish a corporal of marines, for insulting and striking a superior officer. The natives now behaved with civility and hospitality. The captain having invited some of the Indians on board, in order to discover what present would most
please

please them, laid before them a Johannes, a guinea, a crown piece, a Spanish dollar, some shillings, new half-pence, and two great nails. They seized with avidity the nails, and took some of the half-pence. This civility had a very bad effect, as from this time they would not furnish provisions, but for large nails. It was now discovered that all the belaying cleats had been ripped off, and scarcely one of the hammock nails remained, which it appeared several of the crew had taken to present the ladies with on shore. Upon the captain's declaring that none should go on shore till the thieves were discovered, the corporal of marines behaved in a mutinous manner, for which he was punished.

July 11, the gunner brought on board a tall woman, about 45 years old; she had an agreeable countenance and an elegant deportment. It seemed that she had not been long in that part of the country; and finding great respect paid her by the natives, he had given her some presents: she thereupon invited him to her house, about two miles up the valley, gave him some large hogs, and upon their return testified a desire of visiting the ship, and he brought her accordingly on board. She behaved with uncommon decorum; and the captain presented her with a long blue mantle, with ribbands, which he threw over her; he also gave her a looking-glass, various kinds of beads, &c. which she accepted with extraordinary gracefulness. She observed that the captain

had been ill, and intimated that he should go on shore for his recovery. The gunner reported that her house was large, and well-built, and that she had many guards and domestics. She had also another at some distance, inclosed in lattice-work. The captain went on shore next morning, when this princess (as she appeared) came to meet him. Perceiving his illness had left him very weak, she gave orders to her attendants to take him in their arms, and carry him over the river, and to her house, and the first lieutenant and purser were accommodated in the same manner. Upon her waving her hand, the crowd that approached dispersed. When she arrived at her house a great number of both sexes came out to meet her; these she presented to the captain as relations, and they kissed his hand. They then entered the house, which was 327 feet long, and 42 broad. It was composed of a thatched roof of palm-leaves, raised upon 39 pillars on each side, and 14 in the center. The ridge of the interior thatch was 30 feet high, and the sides, to the edge of the roof, were 12 feet high, all under the roof being open. Upon their entrance she made them sit down, when four young women appeared, whom she assisted in taking off the captain's shoes, pulling down his stockings, and taking off his coat, and then gently chafed the skin with their hands. This operation was performed on all who appeared to be ill. The surgeon taking off his wig to cool him, all the Indians appeared greatly astonished. After the young women

women had recovered from their surprize, they resumed the chafing, which had a very good effect. The princess then cloathed the captain in some Indian cloth, and all his companions were cloathed in the same manner. Upon their departure, she ordered a large sow, big with young, to be carried to the boat, and accompanied them in person. The captain chusing to walk, the ceremony of carrying him was laid aside; but she took him by the arm, and lifted him over any water or dirt with the greatest facility. Mr. Wallis, in return for her civility, sent her six hatchets, six bill-hooks, and many other things. The gunner, who was the bearer of these presents, found her giving an entertainment to not less than a thousand guests. The messes were brought to her by domestics who had dressed them: the meat was in shells of cocoa-nuts, and these shells in wooden trays, resembling butchers trays. She distributed these messes herself to her friends who sat round her house. She then took her seat rather above the rest, when two women placed themselves next her, and fed her. On perceiving the gunner, she ordered him a mess, which appeared to him to be minced fowl, with apples, and salt-water, and was pleasant to the taste.

After this friendly correspondence was established, provisions were easily obtained. To prevent the nails being carried on shore as presents to the women, every man was searched before he went on shore, and no female was

suffered to cross the river. The gunner being on shore on the 14th of July, met with an old woman, who was greatly afflicted at the loss of her husband and three of her sons, who had been killed in the attack of the ship. The gunner used every endeavour to sooth her affliction, which he in some degree effected, when she testified her friendship, and gave him two hogs.

The second lieutenant going on shore on the 15th, made a tour of near six miles, in which he met with no mollestation from the inhabitants, and found the country pleasant and well inhabited, with great plenty of hogs, fowls, fruit and vegetables. There were several large canoes upon the beach, and others were building. Their tools were made of stones, shells, and bone, from whence it was conjectured they had no metal. The lieutenant, in this tour, saw no quadrupeds, except hogs and dogs, nor any earthen vessel. From this circumstance a whimsical incident happened, whilst the queen was at breakfast one morning on board, one of the Indians of superior rank, who attended her, seeing the surgeon turn the cock of a kettle, to fill the tea-pot, the Indian's curiosity was excited to find if he could perform the same operation, in doing which he scalded his hand, which threw him into the most extravagant postures, roaring out at the same time in the most dissonant tones. The surgeon, however, afforded him some relief as soon as possible. As they had no utensil in which
water

water could be heated, they had no idea of its boiling, which occasioned his mistake.

The crew still continued drawing the nails and iron out of the ship, and an example was made of one offender, but it did not deter the others; whence it became necessary to give positive orders that no one, except the wooders and waterers, with their guard, should be allowed to go on shore.

In another visit to the queen, she put into the captain's hat a tuft of feathers of different colours, and tied round his hat, and the hats of others, wreaths of plaited hair, which were curiously wrought, and her own performance. She accompanied the captain and his five friends back to the beach, and presented them with provisions and refreshments. Upon the captain's intimating that he should leave the island in seven days, which she comprehending, testified by signs her strong desire of his staying twenty days, to make a tour into the country for a couple of days, and that she would furnish plenty of hogs and poultry. Upon the captain repeating the necessity of departing in seven days, she wept bitterly, and it was some time before her sorrow could be assuaged.

The ship was now crammed with hogs and poultry, the captain killing only the small, and preserving the large ones for sea-stores; but they would scarcely eat any thing but fruit, which obliged

obliged him to kill them faster than he would have done, had they been able to eat other things. He nevertheless brought two alive to England. The captain, in return for these provisions, made the queen a present of many things that he judged would be agreeable to her.

Saturday, July 25, there was an eclipse of the sun, which was observed with great accuracy.

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
The immersion began at	6	51	50
The emersion was at	8	1	0
The duration of the eclipse was	1	9	10

The lat of the spot on which this observation was made was 17. 30. S. the sun's declination was 19. 40. N. and the variation of the needle 5. 36. E.

Upon the captain's shewing the queen the telescope, and pointing out the method of using it, she expressed uncommon surprize and astonishment at what she beheld. She asked the captain by signs, if he persisted in his resolution of departing so early as he had proposed, and he answering in the like manner in the affirmative, she again shed a flood of tears, and expressed her sorrow in a lively manner.

Captain Wallis gives the following account of the women in general of this island, and the manner of bestowing their favours. "The women

“ women are all handsome, and some of them
 “ extremely beautiful. Chastity does not seem
 “ to be considered as a virtue among them ;
 “ for they not only readily and openly traf-
 “ ficked with our people for personal favours,
 “ but were brought down by their fathers and
 “ brothers for that purpose. They were,
 “ however, conscious of the value of beauty ;
 “ and the size of the nail that was demanded
 “ for the enjoyment of the lady was always in
 “ proportion to her charms. The men who
 “ came down to the side of the river, at the
 “ same time that they presented the girl,
 “ shewed a stick the size of the nail that was
 “ to be her price, and if our people agreed
 “ she was sent over to them ; for the men were
 “ not permitted to cross the river.”

For a more particular account of the man-
 ners of the Otaheiteans, and a description of
 the country, we shall refer the reader to cap-
 tain Cook's voyage, to avoid repetitions, as he
 has given a more ample detail in this respect
 than any other navigator.

Captain Wallis lay off this island from the
 24th of June to the 27th of July, on which
 day, early in the morning, he unmoored.
 The queen came on board to take her leave,
 but she was so greatly affected she was inca-
 pable of speaking. Upon a breeze springing
 up, the ship weighed anchor, when the queen
 finding it necessary to return, she embraced all
 the officers in an affectionate manner, whilst
 tears

tears trickled down her cheeks ; and her companions also expressed their sorrow in an affecting manner. The queen's affliction did not subside upon her going into her cano, as the continuance of her weeping forcibly evinced. A fresh breeze springing up, the Indians, and the queen in particular, bade the captain once more farewell with great tenderness and affection. Mr. Wallis, in their last interview, made her several useful and ornamental presents, which she accepted with a becoming indifference that flowed from her sorrow.

Captain Wallis, upon sailing from King George the Third's Island, proceeded along the shore of the Duke of York's Island, where there appeared good bays, and in the center a fine harbour. On the 28th he discovered an island about six miles long, lying in lat. 17. 28. S. and long. 151. 4. W. which was called *Saunders's Island*. On the 30th of July he saw another island, in lat. 16. 46. S. and 154. 13. W. It is about ten miles long and four broad, and was called *Lord Howe's Island*. Soon after he perceived some other land, which proved to be a group of little islands, in lat. 16. 26. S. long. 155. 30. W. which were called *Scilly Islands*. They are very dangerous, especially at night, when a ship may come upon them without seeing land. August 13, two more islands were visible ; one resembled in form a sugar-loaf, and was called *Boscawen's Island*. It is nearly circular, and about three miles over ; it is woody, and full of inhabitants.

tants. The other island, which appeared in a peak, was called *Keppel Island*, and is about three miles and a half long, and two broad. Port Royal now bore E. 4. 10. S. distant 978 leagues. A party went on shore at Keppel's Island, as the most preferable of the two islands. They saw no hogs, but brought off some plantains, cocoa-nuts, bananas, and two fowls. Two canoes appeared, with six men, who appeared peaceably inclined, and greatly resembled the natives of King George's Island. They were cloathed in a kind of matting, and the first joint of their little finger had been taken off. Several other inhabitants appeared, and advanced towards the Dolphin's party, till they came within about 100 yards, but would approach no nearer. When the boats put off, three of the natives came into one of them, but at the distance of about half a mile from the shore, they jumped over board and swam back to the beach.

Captain Wallis now resolved to make the best of his way to Tinian, Batavia, and then to Europe by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. Accordingly he passed Boscawen's Island without visiting it.

August 16, the people of the Dolphin perceived land, and soon after several canoes appeared with men on board, armed with clubs, which they exchanged for a nail or two, and trinkets. They were robust and active, and had no other apparel except a sort of mat that

that was wrapped round their middle. No bird or beast, except sea-fowl, was seen, nor could the English learn from the natives whether they had any. A design was formed by the natives, during the conference, to seize the cutter; one of the Indians suddenly laid hold of her painter, and pulled her upon the rocks; nor did they desist till a musket was fired across the nose of the man who was the most forward upon this occasion, when they precipitately retreated. This was by the officers named *Wallis's Island*, and lies in lat. 13. 18. S. long. 177. W. The captain remarked, that though no kind of metal was to be found in any of these islands, the natives no sooner were possessed of a piece of iron, than they began to sharpen it, but that they never strove to do this to brass or copper.

Saturday, Sept. 19, Mr. Wallis saw the island of Tinian, where tents were erected, and refreshments obtained. Many cocoa-nut trees had grown near the landing-place, but they had been cut down for the fruit, and none having grown in their stead, the people were obliged to go three miles to obtain some; and the cattle were so wild, that it was very difficult to come near them. The north end of the island abounding most with them, Mr. Gore was sent with a party to make an establishment in that part of the island.

October 16, the *Dolphin* weighed, and sailed out of the bay. She sailed westerly,
and

and, November 3d, saw three islands, which were named *Sandy Isle*, *Small Key*, and another larger, *Long Island*. Next day Mr. Wallis observed another island, which he called *New Island*, and several shoals; the latitudes and longitudes of which are as follow. *Sandy Isle*, lat. 10. 40. N. long. 247. 12. W. *Small Key*, lat. 10. 37. N. long. 247. 16. W. *Long Island*, lat. 10. 20. N. long. 247. 24. W. *New Island*, lat. 10. 10. N. long. 247. 40. W. *First shoal*, lat. 10. 14. N. long. 247. 36. W. *Second shoal*, lat. 10. 4. N. long. 247. 45. W. *Third shoal*, lat. 10. 5. N. long. 247. 50. W. Another reef was also seen in lat. 10. 15. N. long. 248. W.

November 8, Mr. Wallis altered his course, and took from the petty officers and seamen all the log and journal books relative to the voyage. On the 16th he crossed the line again into south lat. in long. 255. and presently discovered two islands, which were *Pulo Taya* and *Pulo Weste*; and on the 30th anchored in *Batavia road*. He found here 14 sail of Dutch East India ships, and other vessels, with his majesty's ship the *Falmouth*, in a rotten condition. The governor agreed to a mutual salute, and to grant Mr. Wallis what provisions he wanted. The captain received a petition from the warrant officers of the *Falmouth*, representing, that they had nothing to look after, the gunner being dead, the stores, and particularly the powder, spoiled, and by order of the Dutch governor thrown into the
N sea.

sea. That the boatswain had gone mad from vexation and misery, and was in the Dutch hospital: that the carpenter was dying, and the cook a cripple: and therefore requested Mr. Wallis would either take them home or dismiss them. But it was not in his power at present to assist them. They said they had ten years pay due to them, which they would willingly give up to go home sweepers. They were not suffered to remain a night on shore, and when sick none visited them on board. In a word, their case was truly pitiable, and Mr. Wallis promised to procure them all the relief in his power.

After staying a week at Batavia, Mr. Wallis set sail on the 8th of December, soon after which the crew was much afflicted with colds and fluxes. On the 24th of January there was a violent storm, when the starboard rudder chain was broken, and many of the booms washed overboard. February 4, he anchored in Table Bay at the Cape of Good Hope. The usual compliments and salutes took place between the captain and the governor. Here was a Dutch commodore, with 16 Dutch East Indiamen, a French East India ship, and Admiral Watson, Capt. Griffin, an East India packet-boat, for Bengal. No quarters could be had here for the sick for less than two shillings a-day, with an agreement to pay an additional price if any of them should be taken with the small-pox, which was then very prevalent. This circumstance induced Mr. Wal-

lis

lis to obtain permission to erect tents for the sick.

February 25, the ship being refitted, and wood and water taken in, the tents were struck, and all hands ordered on board, and on the 3d of March she got under sail. Table Bay was determined to lie in lat. 34. 2. S. long. from Greenwich, 18. 8. E. The variation of the needle here was 19. 30. W.

March 17, the Dolphin anchored in the bay of St. Helena. The usual salutes took place. Here was the Northumberland Indiaman, captain Milford. The governor, and principal gentlemen of the island, did Mr. Wallis the honour to wait upon him at the water-side, and conduct him to the fort, which he was requested to make the place of his residence during his stay in the island. On the 18th Mr. Wallis again set sail, after the customary compliments. March 28th he once more crossed the equator, and got again into north latitude.

May 21, the Dolphin came up with the Savage sloop of war, when in chace of a smuggling vessel, which they took. May 19, she saw the islands of Scilly, and on the 19th captain Wallis landed at Hastings in Suffex.

The captain concludes his voyage in these words: "To this narrative I have only to
" add, that the object of the voyage being dif

“covery, it was my constant practice, during
 “the whole time of my navigating those parts
 “of the sea which are not perfectly known,
 “to lie to every night, and make sail only in
 “the day, that nothing might escape me.”

Here terminates Capt. Wallis's voyage.

N. B. The longitude in this voyage is reckoned from the meridian of London.

An

AN ACCOUNT of a VOYAGE round the
World, in the Years 1766, 1767,
1768, and 1769,

By PHILIP CARTERET, Esq;

Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the Swallow.

CAPT. CARTERET introduces his voyage in the following words, as an apology, we suppose, for parting company with the Dolphin in the Streight of Magellan. " Soon after I returned from a voyage round the world with the honourable commodore Byron, I was appointed to the command of his majesty's sloop the Swallow, by a commission bearing date the 1st of July 1766. The Swallow then lay at Chatham, and I was ordered to fit her out with all expedition. She was an old ship, having been in the service 30 years, and was, in my opinion, by no means fit for a long voyage, having only a slight thin sheathing upon her bottom, which was not even filled with nails to supply the want of a covering that would more effectually keep out the worm. I had been given to understand, that I was to go out with the Dolphin; but the dif-

“ parity of the two ships, and the difference
 “ in their equipment, made me think that
 “ they could not be intended for the same
 “ duty; the Dolphin, which was sheathed
 “ with copper, being supplied with every thing
 “ that was requisite for a long and dangerous
 “ navigation, and the Swallow having only a
 “ scanty supply of common necessaries. How-
 “ ever, I ventured to apply for a forge, some
 “ iron, a small skiff, and several other things,
 “ which I knew by experience would be of
 “ the utmost importance, if it was intended
 “ that I should make another voyage round
 “ the world; but I was told that the vessel
 “ and her equipment were very fit for the ser-
 “ vice she was to perform, and none of the
 “ requisites for which I applied were allowed
 “ me. I was, therefore, confirmed in my
 “ opinion, that if the Dolphin was to go
 “ round the world, it could never be intended
 “ that I should go farther than Falkland’s
 “ Islands, where the Jason, a fine frigate,
 “ which was, like the Dolphin, sheathed with
 “ copper, and amply equipped, would supply
 “ my place. I was, however, deficient in
 “ junk, an article that is essentially necessary
 “ in every voyage; and for this I applied
 “ when I got to Plymouth, but I was told
 “ that a quantity sufficient for both ships had
 “ been put on board.”

As this voyage makes part of that of cap-
 tain Wallis until they parted company, we
 shall pass over so much as has already been re-
 lated,

lated, and begin where the Swallow fails alone. We cannot, however, help mentioning an event, which was pretty singular, that happened whilst the Swallow lay off the island of Madeira, September 9, 1766. Nine of the men stripped naked, leaving their cloaths, and tying all the money they had in a handkerchief, round their waists, swam ashore, where they were found naked by the natives, in a state of intoxication. Being sent back by the consul, and asked the reason for their conduct, they replied, they had no intention of deserting the ship; but that judging they were going a long voyage, and not knowing who might live or die, they were resolved to spend their money, and once more get a skinful of liquor, and then return on board, which they had proposed doing before their absence should be discovered.

Their separation happened on the 11th of April, 1767, by the Dolphin's out-failing the Swallow, when captain Carteret gave up all hopes of seeing the Dolphin again till his return to England. This separation was the more severely felt by the Swallow, as all the woollen cloth, linen, beads, scissars, knives, and other cutlery ware and toys, which were intended for the benefit of both ships, were put on board the Dolphin, whereby the means of cementing a friendly intercourse with the Indians were in a great degree cut off; and the Swallow being destitute of a forge and iron for the preservation of the ship, her fate was

was still more calamitous. The crew, however, were chearful, and having a good opinion of their commander, did not seem to have the least apprehensions from the disadvantages they laboured under.

She was the same day at noon abreast of Cape Pillar. Next day the crew were greatly elated with joy at espying what they thought the Dolphin; but it proved nothing more than water whirled in the air. This caused a dejection among the men, but they at length recovered their spirits. The same day they anchored in a little bay, about three leagues E. by S. of Cape Pillar; the western point of this bay resembles the wall of a house. It contains three islands. Here the Swallow rode out a very hard gale. The land which surrounds the bay is high, and has probably another communication with the sea to the south of Cape Deseada, the current setting constantly into it. Here is wood and water in abundance, as well as muscles and wild geese, and the landing is every where safe.

The Swallow now (May 11.) pursued her course for the island of Masafuero, and on the 12th arrived off the south-eastermost part of it. At this island she got some water. On the 15th she anchored on the east side of the island, in the same place where commodore Byron anchored.

A boat

A boat being sent out to get water, three of the men swam ashore naked with the casks, and a storm coming on, the boat was obliged to leave them on shore, in this condition, where they remained all night. They kept themselves warm, or at least from perishing, by laying upon one another, each man placing himself alternately between the other two. At day break they set out for the tent that was at the watering-place, and with the greatest difficulty and peril reached it; being frequently obliged to swim round steep bluff points at a considerable distance, to avoid being dashed against the rocks by the surf, and even then they were not secure from the sharks, whose prey they narrowly escaped falling. At length they reached the tent, almost dead with cold and hunger, where they were received by their associates with the strongest testimonies of pleasure, who assisted them with some cloaths, and gave them victuals. They received no injury from this adventure, and it is remarkable that they were among the number who swam naked from the ship, at the island of Madeira, to have a skin full of wine.

The weather was very tempestuous for several days, and it was with difficulty and danger that the party on shore got on board with the tent, after despairing to see the ship again. In this opinion, after the first emotions of their anxiety subsided, they began to reflect upon their situation, and lay some plan of relief. They cleared the ground near the beach of bushes
and

and weeds, then felled some trees for rollers, to haul up the boat for her security, and resolved to wait till summer, when they proposed attempting the island of Juan Fernandes, which was at the distance of about 31 leagues.

Mr. Carteret having got his people and boats on board, he set sail without leaving any thing of importance behind him. The island of Masafuero is in lat. 33. 45. S. long. 80. 46. W. It is high and mountainous, and viewed at a distance appears like a single rock: its form is triangular, and near eight leagues in circumference. The southern part is much the highest, and towards the north there are several spots of clear ground. Notwithstanding the author of Lord Anson's voyage says this island affords no anchorage, but on the north side, captain Carteret saw no part but had anchoring places. The same author is erroneous in other parts of his description of the island, as well as in its distance from Juan Fernandes.

A remarkable rock presents itself on the S. W. point of the island, which is a good index for anchoring on the western part, where is the best anchorage. Wood and water abound all round the island, and it is a good place for refreshment, here being goats, seals in great abundance, and plenty of fish upon the coast.

Upon Capt. Carteret's departure from Masafuero, he kept between lat. 25. 50. and 25. 30. in search of the islands he proposed examining.

July

July 2, in the lat. 20. 2. S. long. 153. 21. W. An island was discovered, and called *Pitcairn's Island*, from the name of the young gentleman who discovered it. July 11, another island was seen in lat. 22. S. long. 141. 34. W. which was named the *Bishop of Osnaburgh's Island*. This is a low, flat, island of no great extent, and is not the same that was thus named by captain Wallis. July 12, two more islands were discovered, which were called the *Duke of Gloucester's Islands*. They have an agreeable appearance, but no vegetables or water was to be met with. They lie W. N. W. and E. S. E. of each other. One is in lat. 20. 38. S. long. 14. 6. W. and the other 20. 34. S. long. 146. 15. W. They were supposed to be the lands mentioned by Quiros, being almost in the same situation he mentions. The captain judging it necessary to pursue that course which would most probably preserve the vessel and crew, bore away to the northward, in order to get into the trade wind, keeping such a track as would probably bring him to some island where refreshments might be obtained, and then attempt farther discoveries in this track; and in case a continent should be discovered where a sufficient quantity of provisions might be obtained, to pursue the coast to the south till the sun had passed the equinox, when coming into a southern latitude, then steer west to the Cape of Good Hope, or else return to the eastward, and touching at Falkland's Island if convenient, return strait to Europe.

Soon

Soon after the captain was greatly distressed for want of log lines, when recourse was had to an uncommon expedient. Finding a few fathom of thick untarred rope, the yarns of which were far too thick for the purpose, it was necessary to reduce them to oakum, then comb it into hemp. A comb was made out of nails, and one of the quarter-masters had sufficient knowledge to use it, and in the end produced tolerable log lines.

On the 12th of August a cluster of islands was discovered. On the 13th the master was dispatched in a cutter to examine the coast to the westward, and obtain some refreshments. Mr. Carteret happened to find a few beads and trinkets, which he gave the master to present to any natives he might meet; at the same time recommending to him the most pacific measures, and to act with caution. The lieutenant was afterwards sent in the long-boat upon the same errand. At the approach of the boat several Indians, regardless of the trinkets that were exhibited to them, advanced and discharged their arrows, which going over the boat did no mischief. The Indians then fled, whilst they were fired at from the boats, but none were wounded.

The master's expedition was attended with more fatal consequences, for (according to his account) having landed and met at first with a friendly reception, in a mutual traffic, he was surprised by a numerous party of Indians,
armed

armed with bows and arrows, the bows being about six feet five inches long, and the arrows four feet four; these they discharged in platoons. The master and his party defended themselves by firing, and did much execution; the Indians nevertheless continued discharging their arrows, which wounded many of the boat's crew, and the master in particular had three arrows sticking in his body when he came on board. The canoes pursued them after they had got into their boat, when they still continued their fire; but one of the canoes sinking, the rest returned. The master and three seamen, died soon after of the wounds they had received upon this occasion. It appeared after the death of the master, that he had been more to blame upon this occasion than he had acknowledged, as the Indians had behaved very amicably and hospitably, till he ordered a cocoa-tree to be cut down. All the Indians then left him but one, who seemed a chief, and formed a body among the trees. Notwithstanding he was apprized of the Indian's dispositions by a midshipman, instead of retreating, he fired a pistol at a mark, which induced the chief also to quit him, and join the corps that afterwards attacked them.

Although the greatest precaution was used on the 15th to protect the waterers that were on shore, one of them was dangerously wounded, a flight of arrows being discharged among them. Several vollies of fire arms were now discharged from the boat, which being

returned with arrows, grape shot were fired from the ship ; this made a great number of Indians rush from the woods ; but not being yet out of reach, a round shot being fired at them grazed the water, and fell among them, upon which they dispersed. The firing was continued to protect the waterers, and probably great slaughter was made among the Indians. Capt. Carteret was now confined to his bed by a bilious and inflammatory disorder ; the master was dying of his wounds ; the lieutenant was very ill ; the gunner and 30 men were incapable of duty, seven of whom were wounded in the quarrel with the Indians, three of them mortally, and sufficient refreshments were not to be obtained here : under these circumstances it was not judged prudent to prosecute the voyage farther to the southward. This island was called *Egmont Island*, and is the same which the Spaniards have named *Santa Cruz* ; and the bay was called *Swallow Bay*. From the eastermost point of the bay, now called *Swallow Point*, to the N. E. point of the island, which was named *Cape Byron*, it is near seven miles east, and it is near eleven miles from the westermost point of the bay, which was called *Hanway's Point* to *Cape Byron*. There is a small village upon the beach surrounded with cocoa-nut trees ; it is in a bay between *Hanway's Point*, and another point, that was called *How's Point*. Another bay, that resembled a deep lagoon, and which was called *Carlisle Harbour*, is opposite a small island that was called *Portland's Island*.

Between

Between four and five miles from hence is a fine harbour that may receive three ships, which was called *Byron's Harbour*. The harbour in which the cutter had been attacked by the Indians was named *Bloody Bay*, and is about three leagues from the harbour. A river that runs far into the country was called *Granville's River*, and a point to the westward was named *Ferrer's Point*. Another point about seven miles to the westward was called *Carteret Point*. In *Bloody Bay* may be seen many regular built houses, and one that appears to be a sort of common hall or council house. From the parties who had been on shore it appeared, that both the sides and floor of this house were lined with matting, and various bundles of arrows were hung up. They added here were gardens inclosed with a fence of stone, which were planted with cocoa-nut trees, bananas, plantains, yams, &c. At about three miles from this town there was another of great extent, fronted with a breastwork of stone, resembling a fortification. The north-west part of *Trevanion's Island* was named *Cape Trevanion*, and, when the *Swallow* had hauled round this cape, a boat was sent off to sound. Several armed canoes came to attack her, and the Indians discharged their arrows, which were answered with firing from the boat and the ship, when a young Indian was mortally wounded in the head, which was woolly. He had a small beard, was well featured, and not so black as the negroes of Guinea, was of middling stature, and quite naked. His canoe was small,

and indifferently constructed, being the trunk of a tree hollowed, with an out-rigger.

The captain being still indisposed, as well as great part of the crew, and as no provisions could be had at this island, it was resolved to steer north towards the country called by Dampier *Nova Britannia*. Mr. Carteret gave the general name of *Queen Charlotte's Islands* to the whole groupe, and the following particular names besides those already mentioned, viz. Lord How's Island, Volcano Island, (on account of a volcano it contains) Keppel's Island, Lord Edgcumbe's Island, Ourry's Island. Egmont Island is in lat. 10. 40. long. 164. 49. E. and the others are contiguous. The natives of this island are vigorous and active, and appear almost amphibious. Their canoes are mostly small, like that already described. Their arrows were pointed with flint, and no metal was seen amongst them. The island is mountainous and woody, intersected with vallies, and in the interior parts there are several rivulets that run into the sea, and many harbours are to be met with upon the coasts.

Capt. Carteret sailed from hence August 18, 1767. On the 20th he discovered a small island in lat. 7. 56. S. long. 158. 36. E. which he named *Gower's Island*. Here was no anchorage, and only a few cocoa-nuts could be procured for nails. The natives resembled the inhabitants of Egmont Island. Two more islands were discovered next day. The smallest

was called *Simpson's Island*, and the other *Carteret's Island*, which is about the lat. 8. 26. S. long. 159. 14. E. and its length about six leagues. Bearing down to Gower's Island, two canoes were found, and the natives having endeavoured to cut off the boat that was sent on shore, a canoe was seized, in which there was a quantity of cocoa-nuts. The canoes here were larger and better constructed than those at Egmont Isle.

On the 22d, as Mr. Carteret was continuing his course, one of the marines fell over-board, and was drowned. On the 24th in lat. 4. 36. S. long. 154. 17. E. he fell in with nine islands, which are supposed to be the islands discovered by Tasman, and are called Ohang, Java, Carteret, Gower, and Simpson's Islands, had probably never before been discovered. The inhabitants of these nine islands resemble those just described as well in their persons as their weapons, but their canoes have a sail.

Mr. Wallis fell in with another island of considerable extent, in lat. 40. 50. S. about 15 leagues to the north of the nine islands, which he called *Sir Charles Hardy's Island*. On the 25th he discovered another large high island, about 10 leagues S. by E. of the last, which was named *Winchelsea's Island*. On the 26th he saw land, which was Nova Britannia. On the 28th another small island was seen, about three leagues to the N.W. of Cape St. George, which is in lat. 5. S. long. 152. 19. E. It

was named *Wallis's Island*, from whence some cocoa-nuts were obtained. Mr. Carteret afterwards sailed to a little cove, which was named *English Cove*, where he anchored. Here was the nutmeg tree in great plenty; and the cocoa tree is in perfection, but does not abound. The palm, and beetle-nut trees were also seen, as well as the aloes, canes, bamboos, and rattans. In the woods were pigeons, doves, rooks, parrots, and other birds. Centipedes, scorpions, and serpents were seen; but no inhabitants, though there were deserted habitations, which were very miserable. English Cove is N. E. half N. between three and four miles from Wallis's Island. Mr. Carteret sailed from hence September 7, 1767, after taking possession of it for his majesty. To a harbour about four leagues from English Cove W. N. W. the name of *Carteret Harbour* was given. This harbour is formed by two islands, the largest of which was called *Cocoa-nut Island*, and the other *Leigh's Island*. Mr. Carteret soon after discovered a streight, dividing the land called Nova Britannia into two islands. St. George's Bay, which was judged to be formed by two points of the same island, was found to be a channel between two islands; and this channel was divided by an island, which was called the *Duke of York's Island*. Three remarkable hills were called *Mother and Daughters*, to the east of which is a point which was named *Cape Palliser*, and another to the west *Cape Stephen*, north of which is an island, which was called the *Isle of Man*. Mr. Carteret continuing

tinuing to steer along the northernmost coast of the streight, passed through the passage that is formed by that coast and the Duke of York's Island; and the supposed bay being found a streight, it was called *St. George's Channel*; at the same time the northern island was named *Nova Hibernia*. Sailing again, he found a strong current, through the passage of the second narrow, which is near five leagues wide. The island, which has an agreeable aspect, and is well inhabited, was called *Sandwich Island*. It has a remarkable peak on the north side, and seems to have good bays and harbours. Several canoes with about 150 men put off from *Nova Hibernia*, and bartered for some trifles, preferring iron to every thing else. These canoes were long and narrow, with an out-rigger, and some ingenuity was displayed in their construction. One of them was near ninety feet long, made of a single tree, without any sail. These people were black, and had woolly hair like negroes, but have neither flat noses or thick lips, and resembled the natives of Egmont's Island: they were without any dress, but a few ornaments consisting of shells upon their arms and legs. It was remarkable that their hair was powdered very white, as well as their beards. Their heads were also ornamented with a feather of a cock. Their arms consisted of spears and poles. They seemed afraid of the guns, whence it was judged they had a knowledge of their effect. They had good fishing nets and cordage. The south extremity of *Nova Hibernia*, was called *Cape Byron*,

Byron, opposite to which island, to the west is another large fine island, which was named *New Hanover*; between these two islands is a streight, in which are several small islands; one of which that has a remarkable peak was called *Byron's Island*, and the streight *Byron's Streight*. *New Hanover* is a high island, with plantations and trees, the south west point of which was called *Queen Charlotte's Foreland*. Steering westward about eight leagues from *New Hanover*, are six or seven islands, which were named the *Duke of Portland's Islands*.

Mr. Carteret cleared the streight on the 13th of September; but had no observation of the sun till the 15th, which prevented his ascertaining to a nicety the latitude and longitude. He was still very ill, which rendered him incapable of making many observations that escaped him. Having cleared *St. George's Channel*, he steered westward. Here were many islands, and one particularly large. Several canoes came up, and attacked the ship with lances, which induced the captain to fire upon them, which wounded some, and dispersed them. Some other canoes came up, and notwithstanding the greatest efforts were used to induce the Indians on board, to act in a friendly manner, one canoe commenced hostilities, when some muskets were fired at them, which killed one man; and the rest jumped into the sea, returned to shore. The *Swallow's* people being in possession of the canoe, found in it six fish, a turtle, some yams, a cocoa-nut, and

and some other refreshments. It was small compared to the others, not being above fifty feet long, and was made out of one tree in a very rough manner. Among the eatables there was a kind of plum of a sweetish taste and farinaceous quality, with a flat kernel, and might be eat either raw or roasted. This was a kind of fruit Mr. Carteret had never seen before, and never met with it again during the remainder of his voyage. There were also two large earthen pots like jugs, without handles. A quantity of matting was also in the canoe, which served for sails and awning. These people resembled the natives of Nova Hibernia and Egmont Islands, being of a dark copper colour, almost black, with woolly heads. They are quite naked, except the shell ornaments, are powdered, their faces painted with white streaks, but without beards, and chew beetle-nut. The points of their lances were made of blueish flint. The captain pursued his course along the other islands, which were between twenty and thirty in number, and very extensive. One was remarkably large, the center of which was about lat. 2. 18. S. long. 146. 44. E. To these islands the captain gave the name of *Admiralty Islands*. These islands were verdant, with high trees, plantations, and groves of cocoa-nut trees. There were also habitations for the natives, who appeared very numerous. The south side of the large island was eighteen leagues in length.

September

September 19, the Swallow fell in with two small islands, which were named *Durour* and *Malty's Islands*. The first is in lat. 1. 14. S. long. 143. 21. E. The latter, which is about six miles in length, and very populous, is in lat. 1. 45. S. and long. 143. 2. E. Two small islands that were seen on the 24th, were called *Steven's Islands*, and are in lat. 22. S. long. 138. 29. E. Several canoes came off and bartered cocoa-nuts for pieces of iron, which they called *Parram*, and they signified that ships like the Swallow often touched on these islands for refreshments. They were greatly delighted at the pieces of iron that were given them. Their complexion was that of the Indian copper, their hair was long and black, with small beards, which they plucked out by the roots. Their physiognomies were agreeable, their teeth white and regular. They were of the middle stature, very active and vigorous. They behaved with freedom and ease, eating and drinking whatever was presented to them. They had a slight covering over their waist of fine matting. Their canoes were made of planks, with a hollow tree for the bottom, and planks on the sides; they were neatly constructed, had a matting sail and an out-rigger, with good ropes and netting. They were very solicitous for a party of the Swallow's people to go on shore, offering to leave hostages on board, which the captain would have consented to, if a strong westerly current had not prevented him. One of them would, however, remain on board, who gave information that there
were

were other islands to the northward, the natives of which had iron, and killed his countrymen, where they could take them. This Indian, who was called Joseph Freewill, grew sick, and only lived till the Swallow got to the Island of Celebes. He seemed very well acquainted with many productions of this island. It is probable there is no fresh water in those islands, the largest of which the natives call Pegan, and which Mr. Carteret named *Freewill Island*, which is 50 minutes north of the line, and in long. 137. 51. E.

October 12, another small island was discovered, and named *Current Island*, it is not much larger than a rock, and is in lat. 4. 40. and long. 14. 24. W. of Queen Charlotte's Island. The day following two other small islands were discovered, which were named St. Andrew's Islands, lying in lat. 5. 18. N. and long. 14. 47. W. of Queen Charlotte's Foreland.

On the 26th, the Swallow discovered the north-east part of the Island of Mindanao, and November the 2d anchored in a little bay, not being able to find out the bay and savannah described by Dampier. A canoe being seen, English colours were hoisted, but she did not approach. No inhabitants or habitations were visible; but next day a number of armed men rushed out of the woods, and one held up something white, which was judged to be a signal of peace. There being no white flag on board, a table cloth was substituted for it. The

natives spoke Dutch, and some a little Spanish. The lieutenant made himself understood to the natives, who asked for the captain by the name of Skipper, and inquired if the ship's people were Dutchmen; whether she was a man of war or a merchantman; what number of guns she carried, and whether she had been, or was going to Batavia? These questions being answered, they proposed conducting the lieutenant and his party to the town, and introducing them to the governor, whom he stiled Raja. The lieutenant presented one of the Indians, who appeared of superior rank, with a silk handkerchief, and he in return presented the lieutenant with a sort of cravat made of callico, but very coarse. This Indian was dressed after the Dutch style, and inquired whether the Swallow had any articles of commerce, and was answered only, such as would procure provisions. Notwithstanding this friendly intercourse, in which the chief promised to supply the lieutenant with every thing he wanted, in less than two hours, some hundreds of armed men appeared abreast of the ship in menacing postures. Their arms consisted of musquets, bows, and arrows, long spears, broad swords, hangers, and targets. The lieutenant was again dispatched, and the table cloth exhibited as a token of peace to know the cause of this change. The Indians wanted the lieutenant to land at the place where they were, but this he prudently declined, and no conference took place.

On the 4th the Swallow set sail, when the captain called this place Deceitful Bay, and he named a bay that lies about eight or ten leagues to the N. E. of Cape St. Augustina, *Disappointment Bay*. An island, lat. 5. 24. N. and long. 126. 37. E. was called *Hammock Island*.

It was imagined that the reception the Swallow met with at Mindanao was occasioned by some Dutch partizans, on their discovering the ship to be English, and who sent the armed party to prevent their having any intercourse with the natives. On sailing from Mindanao, the Swallow steered to the westward for the passage between the islands of Borneo and Celebes, named the Streight of Macassar. The point which in the French charts is called Stroo-man Point, Mr. Carteret called Hammock Point. The Swallow crossed the line Nov. 27, soon after which the scurvy began to prevail very much. On the 20th of December she was attacked by a pirate in the night, when it was extremely dark. The enemy attempted to board the Swallow by surprize, but they were defeated, and the Swallow soon after sunk her, and all on board perished. It was a small vessel, but it was not discovered of what country. The lieutenant and one man were slightly wounded, some of the running rigging was also cut, and other trifling damage done to the ship. It was afterwards learnt that this pirate belonged to a freebooter, who had upwards of thirty more.

P

The

The Swallow on the 12th fell in with th dangerous shoals, named the *Spera Mandes*. The westerly monsoon being now set in, added to the current, rendered it impracticable for any ship to steer as far westward as Batavia. Several men dying, and many more being ill, was a still stronger inducement for Mr. Carteret to endeavour to reach Macassar, the chief of the Dutch settlements, upon the island of Celebes; and accordingly on the 15th he anchored off the town of Macassar. No English man of war had ever been here before, and therefore the arrival of the Swallow greatly alarmed the inhabitants. The captain next day acquainted the governor by letter with the cause of his coming there, and intreated the liberty of the port to procure refreshments for the ship's company, many of whom were at the point of death. This letter was with much difficulty conveyed to the governor. The people in the boats were not suffered to go on shore, though the heat was very intense, the sun being almost vertical. In the mean while the people on shore were very busy in fitting out their vessels and sloops, in order to prepare for hostilities. The governor now returned an answer to the captain's letter by two gentlemen, who came on board; but it being written in Dutch, no one of the company understood it; but the gentlemen speaking French, interpreted it as follows; "That the captain should instantly
 " depart, without approaching nearer the
 " town, or anchoring on any part of the coast,
 " or suffering any of the crew to land at any
 " place

“ place within his jurisdiction.” The captain in reply to this mandate, displayed the state of his crew’s health, which, indeed, was deplorable; but though it moved the gentlemen’s compassion, it produced no other reply, than “ that they had absolute and indispenfible orders from their masters, not to suffer any ship of whatever nation to stay at this port, and that they were compelled implicitly to obey these orders.” The captain finding himself thus treated, when the greater part of his crew was dying, declared his resolution of either obtaining relief, or selling their lives as dear as possible. The gentlemen who brought the governor’s letter were alarmed at this declaration, and requested Mr. Carteret to wait till the governor came to a farther explanation. The next day two armed vessels came up to the Swallow, who soon after weighed anchor and approached, upon which several gentlemen from the island came off and brought provisions, which were dressed on board their vessel, and served up for dinner. After a long conference, in which these delegates from the governor set forth the impropriety of the Swallow’s approaching the town of Macassar, but one man dying that morning, and the state of the rest of the crew being properly considered, it was agreed that the Swallow should go to a little bay not far distant, where Mr. Carteret would find shelter from the monsoon, and where he might erect an hospital for the sick, and be supplied with provisions and refreshments in abundance.

The manner of negotiating the captain's bills at Bouthaim being settled, he sailed for that place with Mr. Le Cerf, the secretary of the council. The day following the Swallow anchored in Bonthaim Road, where Mr. Carteret altered his reckoning, having lost about eighteen hours, in coming by the west, and the Europeans who had come from the east had gained about six hours, the difference being exactly one day. The captain waited upon the president, and sent the sick on shore. Le Cerf had under his command two serjeants, two corporals, and thirty-six private men, who were set over the Swallow's company on shore, and who prevented any correspondence between them and the countrymen, and by that means extorted from the English any price they chose for provisions, whilst they took them from the natives for little or nothing. The captain complained upon this occasion, but without obtaining redress. The Dutch soldiers were also guilty of many other irregularities.

On the 28th a numerous fleet of the country vessels, called proas, anchored here. Their burden is between 12 and 20 ton, with about as many men as the number of their tons, and hoist Dutch colours. They carry on a fishery, going out with one monsoon and returning with another. Their fish was sent to the market of China.

On the 18th of January 1768, Mr. Carteret learnt that the Dolphin had been at Batavia. Upon examining the ship, she was found to be very leaky; the main-yard was sprung, and useless; it was mended as well as possible, but the leaks could not be stopt, and the pumps were her sole dependance. Le Cerf was recalled, with part of the soldiers under his command. The captain received a letter from the governor of Macassar, to know when he should sail to Batavia, though he knew it was impossible to sail till May, as the eastern monsoon did not set in till that time. A small canoe had been observed to go round the ship at various hours of the night, and disappeared when observed. A letter was sent to the captain, which informed him, “ That a design had
 “ been formed by the Dutch, in conjunction
 “ with the king of Bony, to cut off the
 “ Swallow: that the Dutch, however, were
 “ not to appear in it, but the business was to
 “ be done by a son of the king of Bony (or
 “ Macassar) who was, besides a gratuity from
 “ the Dutch, to receive the plunder of the
 “ vessel for his reward, and who, with 800
 “ men, was then at Bonthaim: that this was
 “ occasioned by the jealousy of the Dutch,
 “ who were fearful that the English would
 “ form connections with the Buggueses, and
 “ other people of the country, who were not
 “ in friendship with the Dutch, whom they
 “ might drive out of the island as well as their
 “ allies; or that some similar design might be
 “ formed in England, upon the information

“ the Swallow might give on her return, no
 “ English man of war having ever touched
 “ here before.”

Prudence dictated, whether the intelligence communicated was true or false, to take some precautions against a surprize : the ship was accordingly rigged, the sails bent, unmoored, the guns loaded, and the deck barricadoed. At night the company all slept under arms ; the vessel was warped farther from the bottom of the bay, and four swivel guns were fixed upon the quarter-deck. The resident, who was absent upon the company's business, appeared quite innocent, and on his return assured the captain that no such design had been planned. He acknowledged, however, that a minister of the king of Bony, named Tomilaly, had visited him, without accounting for his being in that part of the country ; and that he would make farther inquiries concerning this minister and his attendants. He afterwards acquainted Mr. Carteret, that one of the princes of Bony had been there in disguise, but that the 800 men were merely imaginary. The captain soon after received a letter from the governor of Macassar, in which he declared the falsity of the insinuations in the letter which Mr. Carteret had received, and required the letter to be delivered up. The captain returned a polite answer, but did not deliver up the letter.

As

As there are many accounts of the island of Celebes, it would be superfluous to insert one here. Plenty of provisions were procured; the bullocks are of the breed that have a bunch on the back; here are also horses, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and deer. Celebes is the key of the Mulacco or Spice Islands, which the possessors of it must command. Bonthaim Hill is in lat. 5. 30. S. long. 117. 53. E.

The Swallow sailed May 22; on the 2d of June she made the land of Java, and anchored in Batavia road next day. Here were eleven large Dutch ships, several small ones, a Spanish ship, a Portuguese snow, and many Chinese junks. The usual salutes took place; and it being (June 4) the king's birth-day, 21 guns were fired. The governor was very solicitous to have the letter the captain had received at Bonthaim, saying that the author had injured both Mr. Carteret, and the Dutch nation in the person of the governor; and that he ought to be punished. A certificate was afterwards produced for the captain to sign, signifying that he believed the report of an intention formed at the island of Celebes to cut off his ship, was false; but the captain refused signing it. Much altercation ensued upon this occasion, the council protesting against the captain's behaviour at Macassar, and he defending it. At length it terminated, and Mr. Carteret obtained provisions for his money.

The

The ship continued repairing, being in a very bad condition, till the 16th of August. Two of our East India ships put in here, and the Dudley, a private ship, from Bengal, which was very leaky. As we have in the former voyages given accounts of Batavia, it were superfluous to repeat them here; we shall therefore only say, that captain Carteret pays M. Houting, an admiral in the Dutch service, great compliments for his civilities and politeness. He is commander in chief of the marine, and the Dutch East India ships.

The ship being at length repaired to the captain's satisfaction, she set sail from Ourast, September 15, having procured a supply of English seamen, without whom the Swallow could not have been brought home. She anchored on the 20th in the Streight of Sunda, where having compleated her wood and water, she again sailed, and November 28th made the land of the Cape of Good Hope, where the captain met with great civility, and particularly from the first and second governor, and the fiscal. The Swallow remained here till the 6th of January 1769. On the 20th she made the island of St. Helena, and on the 30th the island of Ascension. There being no inhabitants upon this island, it is customary for ships that touch here to leave a letter in a bottle, with their names, destinations, &c. which the Swallow's people did accordingly, and set sail the first of February.

The

The only remarkable event from this time, to the Swallow's arrival at Spithead, was her meeting with Mr. de Bougainville, who offered to supply Mr. Carteret with provisions that he did not stand in need of. He had touched at the island of Ascension, and thereby learnt the name of the ship, and the other particulars left in the bottle. Mr. de Bougainville had also read an account of the Swallow in the French gazette at the Cape, according to which it was imagined she was shipwrecked. A French officer (disguised like a common sailor) came on board to receive some letters Mr. Carteret had for France from French gentlemen at the Cape. After giving a false account of his voyage, he endeavoured artfully to learn from Mr. Carteret the particulars of his voyage; but the captain being upon his guard, gave him no positive answers. But it afterwards appeared from the mate, who was informed from the people in the boat, that Mr. de Bougainville had been round the world as well as Mr. Carteret: that he had sailed from Europe in company with another ship, which he left at the Isle of France to repair: that he could not get through the Streight of Magellan the first summer, and wintered in the river De la Plata: that the ensuing summer he passed the streight, and remained two months at the island of Juan Fernandes: one boy among them had been upon the island two years, and was there when the Swallow touched, having been taken by a smuggling party in the West Indies, and sent thither

thither by the Spaniards ; and that he recovered his liberty by the boat he was in touching there. This relation accounted for Mr. Bougainville's civility in speaking to Mr. Carteret, but did not apologize for his officer's imposition, and endeavouring to gain the secrets of this voyage from him.

March 7, the Swallow made the western islands ; on the 18th entered the channel, and on the 20th anchored at Spithead.

Here terminnates Capt. Carteret's voyage.

* * * The longitude in this voyage is reckoned from London westward to 180, and eastward afterwards.

AN ACCOUNT of a VOYAGE round the
World, in the Years 1768, 1769,
1770, and 1771,

By Lieut. JAMES COOK,

Commander of his Majesty's Bark the Endeavour.

THE last and most important voyage in this collection is that of Mr. Cook, who has been more particular with respect to the manners, customs, religion, policy, language, and sentiments of the inhabitants of the different parts where he touched; and being accompanied by gentlemen of great knowledge and learning, particularly in natural history and astronomy, their remarks and observations are more accurate and just than those of preceding circumnavigators. Mr. Banks, a gentleman of considerable landed property, and Dr. Solander, a Swedish gentleman, who was educated under the celebrated Linnæus, and who had a genteel appointment in the British Museum, with Mr. Green, of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, accompanied Capt. Cook in this voyage, and have considerably

siderably enriched it with their remarks and observations.

Mr. Cook having received his commission, bearing date May 25, 1768, he went on board on the 27th, at Deptford. The ship being fitted for sea with all possible expedition, sailed July 30, and on the 13th of August anchored in Plymouth Sound. Here the articles of war were read, and two months wages advanced to the ship's company; and at the same time they were informed, they were to expect no additional pay for this voyage. In the course from Plymouth to Cape Ortegál, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander observed many marine animals, before unnoticed by naturalists; among others a new species of the *Onifaces*, which was adhering to the *Medusa Pelagica*; likewise an animal of an angular form, about three inches in length, and one in thickness, having a hollow quite through it, and a brown spot at one extremity, which was judged to be its stomach. Four of them were joined together, and appeared like an animal, but they separated in water. As they were yet nameless, these gentlemen called them *Dagys*, on account of their resembling that gem, shining in the water with beautiful colours. They likewise discovered another animal, still more beautiful, resembling an opal, and therefore was called *Carcinium Opalinum*: one of them swam a considerable time in a glass of salt water before it died. Several birds, not described

scribed by Linnæus, were caught about the ship.

September 12, Capt. Cook saw the islands of Porto Sancto and Madeira; and lost the master's mate, who fell overboard and was drowned. The gentlemen waited upon the British consul at Funchiale, who received them with great politeness, accommodating them with his house during their stay, and manifesting every other civility he could devise. Mr. Banks, on enquiring after the Madeira mahogany, was informed there was no such wood, but met with a tree called *Vignatico*, and by Linnæus, *Laurus Indicus*, which greatly resembles mahogany, but is not quite so brown; and this probably is the wood so called in England. All the stones appeared to be burnt, and the sand resembled ashes, which induced the gentlemen to conjecture that the island had been at some distant period cast up by the explosion of subterraneous fire. The sole article of trade here is wine: the process of making it is very simple: the grapes are put into a wooden vessel of a square form, the size of which is proportioned to the quantity of grapes: the people employed then press out the juice with their naked feet and elbows; the stalks are then pressed down under a piece of wood with a lever. It was not till lately that they could be persuaded to engraft their vines, and some still obstinately reject it, whereby many vats of wine are spoiled. No wheel-carriages were seen, and the

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roads were very bad. There are, however, sledges for their wine-vessels in the town. The soil is very rich, and would produce almost every vegetable. Walnuts, chesnuts, and apples, grow spontaneously ; and the banana, the guava, the pine-apple, or anana, and the mango, require little or no cultivation. The corn is fine and large grained, but not plentiful, agriculture being neglected. The beef, mutton, and pork, are remarkably good, tho' the fat is as white as that of mutton. Funchiale, which is the chief town, derives its name from *Funcho*, the Portuguese word for fennel, which grows in the adjacent parts in great plenty. It is in lat. 32. 33. N. and long. 16. 49. W. The chief houses are large ; the churches are greatly ornamented ; the saints are habited in laced apparel, and the pictures are mere daubings. In some of the convents, it must, however, be acknowledged, a better taste prevails, particularly in that of the Franciscans ; and the Infirmary may be considered as a model for all others. Here is a very singular chapel, which is entirely lined with human bones and skulls ; one of the latter is also very remarkable, the upper and lower jaws uniting by a kind of ossification. The fathers of this convent gave the captain and the other gentlemen an invitation to dine with them, which they could not accept. In visiting the female convent, dedicated to Sancta Clara, the nuns expressed a peculiar satisfaction in seeing them, and asked them many questions, which they judged, as philosophers, they

they could answer, particularly, when it would thunder? and if there was a spring within the walls of the convent.

As there are various descriptions of this island, it would be superfluous to enter more minutely into an account of it here. September 21, Captain Cook saw the Salvages Islands, north of the Canaries; and on the 23d the Peak of Teneriffe was visible. When the sun had descended below the horizon, and the other parts of the island seemed a deep black, rays were still reflected from the mountain, of a very lively colour, though there was no visible eruption of fire, and the heat that issues could not be borne by the hand. The gentlemen on board, during their course from Teneriffe to Bona Vista, saw great numbers of flying fish, of beautiful variegated colours; and they took a shark denominated by Linnæus the *Squalus Chercarias*; they also took what in the sea phrase is stiled a *Portuguese Man of War*, the *Holothuria Physalis* of Linnæus, a species the *Mollusca*, also the *Helix Jantbina* and *Violacea*. Mr. Banks likewise shot a black-toed gull, not described by Linnæus, which he called *Larus Crepidatus*. The dung of this bird is of a lively red, from whence it was conjectured that its principal food was the helix above mentioned.

October 23, Capt. Cook passed the line with the accustomed ceremonies, in long. 29. 30.

On the 29th, a luminous appearance was produced in the sea, by a species of the medusa, which resembled metal extremely heated. With these animals some crabs were taken, all entirely new, which gave Mr. Banks great satisfaction. The colour of the water changed in lat. 19. 3. S. long. 35. November 8, they saw the coast of Brazil, and met with a fishing-vessel, on board of which Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander went, and found eleven men, nine of whom were blacks. They all fished with lines, and part of their cargo was purchased. The provision of these fishermen consisted of a cask of water, and a bag of cassada flour, named *Farinha de Pao*.

Nov. 12, the Endeavour stood along the shore of Rio de Janeiro, and made sail to the harbour. Several questions were put to the captain, by order of the viceroy, after which he was permitted to go on shore, and purchase provisions. The viceroy being informed that captain Cook was destined to make an observation on the transit of Venus, was so ignorant as to imagine it was the passing of the north star through the south pole. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander were not permitted to go on shore, notwithstanding Mr. Cook had earnestly intreated it, probably on account of their being gentlemen qualified to make observations. The viceroy was inflexible to all remonstrance; and the captain being attended constantly in his boat to and from the ship by an officer, under pretence of civility, he resolved to go no more on shore; but
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drew up a memorial to the viceroy, which he refused to receive ; and Mr. Hicks the lieutenant, who was the messenger, upon his return to the boat, found a guard had been put upon it in his absence. Whereupon he refused to return till the guard retired, which induced the officer to seize the boat's crew, and send them to prison ; when Mr. Hicks returned to the ship, and related what had happened. Upon which the captain wrote to the viceroy, and was promised an answer the day following.

This evening, by a sudden gust of wind, the long-boat, and a skiff belonging to Mr. Banks, went adrift to windward. This accident induced the captain next morning to write another letter to the viceroy, acquainting him with the misfortune, and requesting the boat from the shore, in order to recover the others : which request the viceroy complying with, the other boats were recovered, and the men were sent back.

The viceroy, in his answer to Mr. Cook's remonstrance, acknowledged that some incivility had been offered the boat's people ; but alledged their resistance had been the cause of it. He seemed to doubt whether the Endeavour was not a trading vessel instead of a king's ship, notwithstanding the captain had shewn him his commission ; and her people were accused of smuggling, though they were innocent of the charge. Dr. Solander obtained

admittance in the town, under the character of a surgeon, whose assistance was requested, and was politely received. Mr. Banks also found menns to get on shore, when he purchased a Muscovy duck for two shillings, and a pretty fat porker for eleven shillings. The viceroy, however, gaining intimation that they had been on shore without his permission, search was made after them, which induced them to go no more on shore.

A Spanish packet that touched from Buenos Ayres offered politely to take the Endeavour's letters to Europe, which the captain accepted. The Endeavour weighed anchor on the 5th of December, and when she got abreast of Santa Cruz, two shot were fired at her. Upon enquiry, it was found that the viceroy had sent no order to let her pass, which had been neglected by accident. During the latter part of the ship's stay in the harbour, the air swarmed with butterflies. In the neighbouring islands, and particularly at the mouth of Raza harbour, Mr. Banks collected various kinds of plants, and many different insects.

The River of Januarius, or Rio de Janeiro, was probably so named from its being discovered on the festival of that saint. The town, which is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in America, bears the same name as the river, or arm of the sea. This town is situated on a plain, near the shore, on the west part of the bay. The houses are in general
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well built of stone, two stories high, with a small balcony before the windows, fronted with a lattice of wood. The town is about three miles in circumference. The streets are regular, and proportionably wide. The citadel of St. Sebastian is upon the summit of a hill, which commands the whole place. Water is communicated to the town by an aqueduct, that is raised by two stories of arches. The churches are here remarkably ornamented, and the religious ceremonies are numerous and rigidly adhered to. The government consists of the viceroy, the governor of the town, and a council, in which the viceroy has a casting vote. The people are not allowed to travel but at certain distances from the town, lest they should reach any place where gold and diamonds are to be met with ; and any one trespassing these regulations is committed to prison. Here are Portuguese, Negroes, and Indians. Rio, which is a township, contains near 37,000 white persons, and about 629,000 Negroes. Twelve regiments constitute the military establishment. The ladies are very free of their favours, as Dr. Solander believed from their behaviour to him. The churches afford asylums to criminals, and even murderers. As there are many descriptions of the country, we shall not enter into a more minute detail upon this head, farther than saying, this is a very good place for ships to put in at for refreshment.

December

December 9, the sea was observed to be covered with broad streaks of a yellow colour, arising from innumerable atoms pointed at the end, not more than the fortieth part of an inch in length; but it could not be determined whether they were an animal or vegetable substance. Mr. Banks afterwards observed insects of various kinds, resembling the carabi, the grylli, the phalanæ, aranea, and other flies.

January 3, 1769, it was imagined Pepy's Island was seen, but it proved a fog-bank. The Magellanic jackets made of fear-nought were now delivered to the crew, with trowsers suitable.

January 14, the Endeavour entered the Streight of Le Maire, and soon after got into a bay which the captain called *Vincent's Bay*. A sea-weed was here found, which Mr. Banks called *fucus giganteus*, on account of its extraordinary length, the leaves being near four feet long, and though not thicker than the thumb of a man, above 120 in length.

Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander going on shore, returned with a great number of flowers and plants, quite unknown to the botanists of Europe. The country about the bay was, in general, flat, covered with grass, and abounding with wood and water, with great plenty of fowl. *Winteranea aromatica*, or Winter's bark, the virtues of which are well known, is to be found

found here in almost all places. The trees are mostly of the birch species, and named *betula antarctica*, the stem of which is between 30 and 40 feet long, and between two and three feet in diameter. Cranberries were also found here in abundance. No inhabitants were visible, but there were some deserted huts. On the 15th captain Cook anchored in the streight before a little cove, which he imagined to be Port Maurice. Some of the natives came to the shore, but the captain did not land, as they seemed to expect, and got under sail again. He anchored the same afternoon in the bay of Good Success, when the gentlemen went on shore, where they met with some Indians, who sat down, and afterwards threw away their sticks, as a token of peace: they then beckoned the gentlemen to follow them, and received them in a friendly manner. Some presents of beads and ribbons were made them, and a mutual good understanding was established. They accompanied the gentlemen to the ship, when one, who appeared to be a priest, performed a ceremony, which seemed to be an exorcism, and testified his satisfaction with shouts and hollowings. They eat beef and bread, but would not swallow wine or spirits; they tasted them, however, testifying their dislike to them. They retired, after remaining on board about two hours, and then returned to their companions on shore, who appeared as little curious to know what the others had seen as these desirous of relating it.

On the morning of the 16th, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr. Monkhouse the surgeon, and Mr. Green the astronomer, with attendants, went on shore, with the design of penetrating into the country as far as they could that day. At a distance, the hills resembled partly a wood, partly a rock. They proposed getting through this wood, to get into the country beyond it. Having reached a place they had taken for a plain, they were greatly surprized to find it a swamp covered with birch bushes that were very troublesome to get over; and the difficulty was increased by its being snowy, windy, disagreeable weather. A draughtsman belonging to Mr. Banks was seized with a fit, which prevented his proceeding any farther, and some were left behind to make a fire and take care of him. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander reached the summit of the mountain, where they found a great variety of plants. The cold now became far more intense, and the snow-blasts very frequent. It was now so late in the day, that it was impossible to get back to the ship that night. Mr. Buchan was by this time somewhat recovered. Dr. Solander, who had often crossed the mountains which divide Sweden from Norway, was well apprized that extreme cold, when people are fatigued, occasions a drowiness that is scarce conquerable: wherefore he strenuously recommended to his companions to continue in motion, determining it as a maxim, that whoever sat down would fall asleep, and never wake. Nevertheless, the doctor was the first

first who yielded to this impulse, and it was with much difficulty Mr. Banks could prevail with him to rise from his station, which was a bed of snow. A Negro servant, named Richmond, lay down, slept, and died. Dr. Solander, who had slept only five minutes, had nearly lost the use of his limbs. A fire being kindled, afforded the doctor some relief. After passing a most dreary and comfortless night, messengers were dispatched in search of Richmond and his companion, who were left among the bushes. They returned with the disagreeable news, that they were both dead. Of twelve that had set out upon this excursion in full health and vigour, two were dead, a third was very ill, and Mr. Buchan was under apprehensions that his fits would return. Compelled by hunger, they now set forward for the ship; but previously it was agreed to eat a vulture they had killed, which was accordingly divided into ten portions, that did not produce above three mouthfuls each. In about three hours they were agreeably surprised to find themselves on the beach, and nearer the vessel than they expected; and they were received with great pleasure by their friends on board.

January 20, the gentlemen went to visit an Indian town, which consisted of about twelve or fourteen hovels, constructed with poles inclining towards each other, and meeting at the top, resembled a sugar-loaf. One side of them was covered with grass and boughs, and
part

part of the other side left open, serving at once for a door and a fire-place. They had no furniture, a little grass served at once for chairs and beds, and their only utensils were a hand-basket, a satchel, and a bladder to hold water, which the Indians drink through a hole at the top. The tribe that resided here consisted of about fifty of both sexes. Their complexion was a yellowish brown resembling rusty iron and oil; their hair was long and black; the men were large, but not well made, not remarkably tall, few being above five feet ten; the women were far less in proportion, not exceeding five feet. They had no other clothing than the skin of a seal, or guanicoe, which was thrown over their shoulders, without its being in any respect manufactured. A piece of the same skin serves to cover their feet, and a small flap is worn by the women for the sake of decency. The women tie their cloak with a thong, the men wear it open. They paint their faces in different manners; round the eye was white, and the other parts of the face were streaked red and black. Some were more particularly ornamented in this way than others; and these distinctions appeared upon particular occasions. They also wore bracelets of beads made from shells, which were not confined to either sex: and the only difference in this respect was, that the men wore them only upon their wrists, whereas the women had them upon their ancles likewise. The men, in lieu of this, wore a fillet of brown worsted round their heads. Every
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A Tomm in Terra del Fuogo.

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thing red they held in high estimation, and a knife or a hatchet was not, in their opinion, so valuable as beads.

They speak a guttural kind of language, and some of their words found like Welch. Mr. Banks learnt *hallaia* meant beads, and *ooda* signified water. Their food seemed to consist entirely of shell-fish. There were seals on the shore, but they had no nets to catch them. The women collect the fish at low water, having a basket, and a stick pointed and barbed, and a satchel hanging at their back; the stick serves to make the fish separate from the rocks, and when their basket is full they empty it into the satchel.

Their bows and arrows were of an ingenious construction; the wood of the latter being highly polished, and the point made of glass or flint was fitted with much ingenuity. They had several European commodities, which made it imagined that they excursed northward, as no ship had been so far north for some years. Mr. Bougainville had touched on this shore the year before, in lat. 53. 40. 41. and the inhabitants of that part had from him several European commodities. The town the gentlemen saw was probably only a temporary residence. These Indians did not appear to have any government or subordination among them, though they lived in harmony and friendship. Nor did they seem to follow any mode of religious worship; the noise they occasionally

caſionally made was ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſome kind of ſuperſtition. Theſe Indians were, altogether, the moſt ſtupid of mankind, the outcaſts of human nature, who paſſed their whole lives in wandering through cold inhospitable regions; and though deſtitute of every kind of convenience, they ſeemed contented, and without a wiſh for the poſſeſſion of any thing they had not already.

No quadrupeds were here viſible, ſea-lions, ſeals, and dogs excepted, the latter of which bark, which the original American dogs do not. This corroborates the opinion that was formed, that theſe people had ſome communication with the inhabitants of Europe. Mr. Banks, however, when upon the mountain, obſerved the footſteps of a large beaſt. Here are but few land birds, and none were ſeen larger than our blackbird, except ſome hawks, and one vulture. Water fowl is here in abundance, particularly ducks. Here were alſo ſhell-fiſh, limpets, clams, and muſcles, in great plenty. No obnoxious inſects were met with. The other inſects hide themſelves during the ſnow-blaſts, which happen every day, and as ſoon as it is fair they re-appear. Mr. Banks and the doctor found a great variety of plants. The beech, or *fagus antarcticus*, may be uſed for timber. The ſcurvy-graſs, or *cardamine antiſcorbutica*, and the wild celery, or *apium antarcticum*, are judged to poſſeſs antiſcorbutic virtues: the former is to be found in plenty in damp places, and near the beach; when young
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and in full perfection, it lies flat upon the ground: its leaves are of a bright green, with a single leaf at one end, making usually the fifth upon a foot-stalk; the other leaves stand in pairs opposite each other; after this it shoots up in stalks near two feet high, having small white blossoms on the top, which are succeeded by long pods, altogether resembling the plant we call lady's-smock, or cuckow-flower. The celery, though wild, resembles that which grows here in the gardens, the flowers being white, and standing in the same manner, in little tufts at the extremity of the branches; the leaves are, however, of a deeper green. It is found in plenty near the beach, and its taste is between celery and parsley.

January 22, the Endeavour sailed out of the bay, and continued to steer through the strait.

The island of Terra del Fuego is by many writers described as covered with snow, and destitute of wood. These descriptions were probably founded on its appearance in winter; but Mr. Cook was there in January, which corresponds with our July, when trees were plainly to be distinguished twenty-one leagues to the W. of the Strait of Le Maire. There appeared some patches of snow, but the sides of the hills presented an agreeable verdure. The hills are not mountainous, though high, and their summits are naked. The valleys are

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of a rich deep soil, and the water of the brooks, which are at the foot of almost all the hills, is reddish, but not ill flavoured, and was the best Mr. Cook took in during the whole voyage. There is a remarkable hill in form of a cone, on the west side, at some small distance from the sea, and there are three other conspicuous hills, called the *Three Brothers*. The Streight of Le Maire cannot be missed, but by standing too far to the eastward, and not keeping in view the land of Terra del Fuego. In fair weather only the entrance of the streight should be attempted, and at the very beginning of the flood-tide, which occurs at the full and change of the moon. The streight, bounded on the west by Terra del Fuego, and on the east by the west end of Staten Land, is near five leagues in length, and as many in breadth. The bay of Good Success is near the center, towards Terra del Fuego. Here is good anchorage in all parts. Mr. Cook did not discover the dreary wastes upon Staten Land described in the account of Lord Anson's voyage. Bays and harbours are visible on the north side, and the land was neither covered with snow, nor destitute of wood nor verdure. The accounts given by those who were on board Hermit's fleet, of those parts, and those of Schouten and Le Maire, are very defective.

January 26, the Endeavour sailed from Cape Horn, which is in lat. 55. 53. S. long. 68. 13. W. Mr. Cook's farthest southern latitude

titude was 60. 10. and his long. was then 74. 30. W. when the variation of the compass was 27. 9. E. Here Mr. Banks shot some albatrosses and sheerwaters; the former were larger than those taken northward of the streight, one of them measuring 10 feet 2 inches from the tip of one wing to the extremity of the other. When dressed they proved good eating.

The Endeavour was (March 1.) in lat. 30. 44. S. and long. 110. 33. W. as well by observation as by the log, which agreement, after a run of 660 leagus, was judged very uncommon, and which evinces, that after leaving Cape Horn, there was no current of any consequence. Birds in great numbers flew about, and Mr. Banks shot sixty-two in one day. He also caught two forest-flies, of the same species, but different from any the naturalists had described. They probably came with the birds from the land, which was at a great distance. That gentleman also found a large cuttle-fish, that had been killed by the birds. This fish was very different from those of the same name in the European seas. Its arms had a double row of very sharp talons, which resembled a cat's talons. This fish produced an excellent soup.

About the 8th of March the albatrosses disappeared. A centinel, who had been guilty of some trifling misdemeanor, being severely

upbraided by his comrades, threw himself over board, and was drowned.

On the 4th of April land was discovered about four leagues distance. It proved to be an island, and appeared like several distinct ones. A clump of trees on the west side resemble a tower, and near the center are two cocoa-nut trees, higher than all the rest, and seem like a flag. It was covered with trees of various kinds, though none were distinguishable but cocoa-nuts and palm-nuts. Above a score of the natives appeared. They were tall, and appeared to have remarkable large heads; their complexion was copper colour, and their hair long and black; they had poles as long again as themselves, and they had a covering of a light colour. Some clumps of palm-nut trees formed their habitations. The groves afforded a very agreeable prospect, and cheered the spirits of the crew, who had so long been accustomed to water and sky, and the barren hills of Terra del Fuego. Mr. Cook called this place *Lagoon Island*, which is situated in lat. 18. 47. S. and long. 139. 28. W. The variation of the needle here is 2. 54. E. The captain saw land again in the afternoon, which he called *Thrumb Cap*, which is in lat. 18. 35. S. and long. 139. 8. W.

On the 5th of April land was again discovered, which proved to be a low island, and was in the shape of a bow, for which reason it was called *Bow Island*. This island was inhabited

habited, as appeared by the smoke that arose in various parts, though no inhabitants were seen, except by Mr. Gore, the second lieutenant. The arch and cord of this bow (the island) were land, and the intermediate space was water. The cord was flat, and destitute of vegetation; the greater part of the arch was covered with cocoa-nut trees, among which were two large tufts. The eastern end of this island is in lat. 18. 23. S. and long. 141. 12. W. The variation of the compass was 5. 81. E.

On the 6th land was again seen to the westward, that resembled a group of islands, which were, therefore, called the *Groupes*. The south-eastermost is in lat. 18. 12. S. and long. 142. 42. W. and about 25 leagues from Bow Island. Several of the natives appeared, and two canoes put off, but did not approach the ship. These people appeared about the middle size, and well made: they seemed naked, and of a brown complexion; their hair was bound round their heads with a fillet, sticking out behind like a bush. They had, for the most part, two weapons in their hands; one was a thin pole, 13 or 14 feet long, with a small knob at the end, resembling the point of a spear: the other was near four feet in length, and seemed to be a paddle. Some of the canoes would not carry above three men, but others contained six or seven. One canoe, which followed the ship out to sea, hoisted a sail resembling one of our lug-sails. The natives

tives on shore made many signals, but it could not be determined whether they were meant as friendly or otherwise. The Endeavour's people did not attempt to land, the island being inconsiderable, and it producing nothing they wanted.

Next morning early another island was discovered, about four miles in circumference, which was called *Bird Island*, on account of the number of birds that were upon it: there also appeared some wood, and upon the whole it seemed verdant and agreeable. There was a piece of water in the center of it, and the land lay low. It is in lat. 17. 48. S. and long. 143. 35. W. The variation was 6. 32. E.

Another island was observed the next day, which was called *Chain Island*, on account of the small islands and reefs that surround it, resembling a chain. It was about five leagues in length, and five miles broad. It was inhabited, was in form oval, and had a lake in the middle of it, and large trees. The center of this island is in lat. 17. 23. S. and long. 145. 54. W. about 45 leagues distant from Bird Island.

On the 10th was seen the island named by Capt. Wallis *Osnaburg Island*, and called by the natives *Maitia*.

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The same day King George the Third's Island (or Otaheite) was discovered. The next day several canoes appeared, having branches of a tree called by the Indians *E' Midbo*, which were tokens of peace and friendship; some of which were handed into the ship, signifying that these symbols should be placed in a conspicuous part of the ship; and they were accordingly stuck amongst the rigging. The cargoes of the canoes were then bartered for, and consisted of cocoa-nuts and fruit. The next morning the *Endeavour* anchored in Port Royal Bay, and the traffic was renewed with the natives: they, however, refused to barter for any thing less than a hatchet, which it was not judged prudent to give, as it would establish a precedent for the future. Among the articles purchased was the bread-fruit, which grows on a tree about the size of a middling oak. The leaves are sometimes a foot and half long, in shape oblong, and resemble those of a fig-tree in consistence and colour, and in the issuing of a white milky juice upon being broke. The fruit, in size and shape, is like the head of a child, and its surface appears like a truffle. It is within a thin skin, and has a core in shape not unlike the handle of a small knife. The part that is eat is between the skin and the core: it is quite white, and resembles new bread. It is divided into four parts and roasted. It has a sweetish insipid taste, which may be compared to a Jerusalem artichoke mixed with the crumb of wheaten bread.

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An old man, named *Owharu*, came on board, and was recognized by several who had been with Capt. Wallis ; to whom Mr. Cook behaved with great civility, judging that he might be useful during the Endeavour's stay ; and as this probably would not be short, the captain drew up the following to be punctually observed.

“ Rules to be observed by every person in or belonging to his majesty's bark the Endeavour, for the better establishing a regular and uniform trade for provisions, &c. with the inhabitants of George's Island.

“ 1. To endeavour by every fair means to cultivate a friendship with the natives, and to treat them with all imaginable humanity.

“ 2. A proper person or persons will be appointed to trade with the natives for all manner of provisions, fruit, and other productions of the earth : and no officer or seaman, or other person belonging to the ship, excepting such as are appointed, shall trade, or offer to trade, for any sort of provisions, fruit, or other productions of the earth, unless they have leave so to do.

“ 3. Every person employed on shore on any duty whatsoever is strictly to attend to the same ; and if by neglect he loses any of his arms or working tools, or suffers them to be stolen, the full value thereof will be charged against

against his pay, according to the custom of the navy in such cases ; and he shall receive such farther punishment as the nature of the offence may deserve.

“ 4. The same penalty will be inflicted on every person who is found to embezzle, trade, or offer to trade, with any part of the ship's stores, of what nature soever.

“ 5. No sort of iron, or any thing that is made of iron, or any sort of cloth, or other useful necessary articles, are to be given in exchange for any thing but provisions.

J. COOK.”

Soon after these rules were drawn up, the captain went on shore, with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, a party under arms, and *Owhaw*. They were received by the natives with such submission, that they almost crouched on their hands and knees, and presented the same symbols of peace as the Indians in the canoes had done, and which were in use among the ancient nations of the northern hemisphere. These tokens of friendship were received very cordially, the Endeavour's people gathering a bough in the like manner, and carrying it in their hands like the natives. They walked together near a mile, when the Indians having cleared the ground of the herbage that grew upon it, threw down their boughs upon the place that was naked, and made

made signs that the English should follow their example, which was readily complied with. The Indians after signified that a spot of ground might be occupied by the English at the watering place ; but it was at the same time intimated that it was not fit for the purpose. By this time the natives had thrown off their timidity, and become familiarized to the English, with whom they made a tour through the woods ; and in the way the Indians were presented with beads and other trinkets, with which they were greatly pleased. The excursion was not less than five miles, when they passed through groves of cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, loaded with fruit, and affording a very agreeable shade. The natives dwelling-places were under these trees, and consisted of nothing more than a roof without any sides. The Queen's palace (seen by the Dolphin's people) was razed ; and meeting with none of the Indians of superior rank, it was resolved to go in search of them. Next morning some canoes came off from the west, having in them some of the Indians that the English wanted to find. Two of them came on board, and fixed upon their friends ; one named *Metabah* chose Mr. Banks, and the other Capt. Cook. They took off great part of their clothes, and put them on those gentlemen : this compliment was returned, with presents of beads and a hatchet. The captain, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, afterwards accompanied them to their habitations. Upon landing, after rowing about a league, they were conducted to a very long
house,

house, near which were several hundred Indians. A middle aged man appeared, whose name was *Tootahah*. Mats were spread for the gentlemen, who seated themselves upon them. A cock and hen were then presented to the captain and Mr. Banks, as was likewise a piece of perfumed cloth. These compliments were returned by Mr. Banks with a laced silk neckcloth which he wore, and a pocket handkerchief: with these presents *Tootahah* decorated himself with much seeming satisfaction and pleasure. The gentlemen afterwards visited several large houses, where the ladies behaved with great ease, freedom, and even fondness. They afterwards met with another chief, named *Tubourai Tamaide*, with whom they entered into a treaty, in the manner they had done before, by interchanging branches, laying their hands upon the left breast, and pronouncing the word *Taio*, which was thought to mean *Friend*. After which they dined with the chief upon fish, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, dressed in the Indian manner. Raw fish was offered by the natives, who eat it themselves, but this was declined by the gentlemen. The wife of this chief, named *Tomic*, placed herself by Mr. Banks on the same mat. As she was neither young nor beautiful, Mr. Banks did not pay her those assiduities which she probably expected; and she was still farther mortified by this gentleman's beckoning to a very pretty girl to come and sit by him. The princess, nevertheless, continued her politeness to him, by serving

him with some of the best of the repast. In the midst of the regale Dr. Solander found they had their pockets picked, which created a great confusion. The chief appeared greatly confused at this discovery, and would have made reparation with a present of cloth; but this was rejected. After much search and pursuit, the things stolen (an opera-glass and a snuff-box) were recovered.

April 15, a spot was fixed upon to erect a tent, which was done without any interruption from the natives. A petty officer and thirteen marines were left to guard the tent, while a party went into the woods in search of poultry. They were accompanied by several of the natives, who appeared much terrified when Mr. Banks shot some ducks: their terror was scarce over, before the whole party was alarmed by the report of two pieces that were fired at the tent. They hastily returned to the tent, and found it deserted by all the Indians. It appeared that one of the Indians had snatched away the centinel's musket, upon which the midshipman who commanded ordered the marines to fire, which they accordingly did amongst a great crowd, consisting of upwards of a hundred, but missing the thief, he was pursued and shot dead. No other of the Indians were either killed or wounded. The captain endeavoured to justify his people to the best of his power, and to convince the Indians that no injury would be offered them if they behaved properly. The tent was now struck,
and

and Mr. Banks and the others returned to the ship. The midshipman justified his conduct, by alledging, that the centinel, whose musket was taken away, had been violently assaulted, and thrown down; and that even a push had been made at him by the Indian who took the musket, previous to the order given to fire.

The next day no canoes came off to the ship, which induced the captain to go on shore with a party, when the natives came round them, and trafficked. On the 17th died Mr. Buchan, Mr. Banks's draughtsman and painter. A visit was received from the chiefs of the west, who brought gifts of provisions, and they in return received each a hatchet and a nail. The tent was again set up, and the captain passed the night in it, with the view of observing an eclipse of the first satellite of Jupiter; but the weather being hazy, it was not visible.

On the 18th intrenchments were thrown up, and other preparations made for erecting a fort; when many of the natives assisted in bringing the fascines. The greatest attention was paid, upon this occasion, to avoid invading the property of the natives, every stake being purchased, and no tree cut down till they had given their consent. Mr. Banks's tent was got up, and he slept on shore at night. The next morning Tubourai Tamaide visited that gentleman, and brought with him his wife and family, with the roof of a house, and

materials for erecting it, as well as furniture, and various implements. Mr. Banks accompanied him into the woods, where he met with a sort of awning, that served for an occasional habitation. Upon their return the chief eat some pork and bread-fruit, dipping his meat into salt-water by way of sauce.

Mr. Monkhouse saw the body of the man who had been shot at the tent. It was wrapped in cloth, and placed on a sort of bier supported by stakes, under a roof. Some warlike instruments, and other things, were placed near it; but the corrupted state of the body prevented his examining the particulars. There were two other sheds of the like kind; one contained human bones, which had lain till they were quite dry. It was soon discovered, that this was their usual method of disposing of their deceased friends.

A market was now established without the lines, which was well supplied with provisions, the article of pork excepted. Tubourai Tamaiide became a great admirer of European manners, and being the gentlemen's constant guest, he used a knife and fork with some degree of address. The captain's curiosity being excited by the account given by the surgeon of the bier, on which was deposited the Indian who had been shot, he went to take a view of him. He found the body near his dwelling-place when alive: the shed under which it was placed being near 15 feet long, and 11 broad, and

and high in proportion. One side was entirely open, and the other parts inclosed with wicker work. The bier was composed of a frame of wood, like that in which the sea-cotts are placed, having a matted bottom, and being supported by four posts about five feet from the ground. The corpse was covered with a mat, over which was a white cloth. On the side was deposited a wooden mace, one of their warlike weapons. At the head were placed two cocoa-nut shells, like those which are used for containing water. At the feet was fixed a bunch of green leaves, and dried twigs tied together: these were placed in the ground near a stone, about the size of a cocoa-nut, and close by a young plantain-tree, and a stone ax. Several palm-nuts hung in strings at the open part of the shed. On the outside of the shed, the stem of a plantain-tree, near five feet high, was stuck upright, with a cocoa-nut filled with fresh water on the top. On the side of one of the posts a small bag hung, containing some roasted bread-fruit. The natives appeared in a state of anxiety when the captain and his companions approached the body, and appeared relieved from their concern when they retired.

The most disagreeable companions that Mr. Banks and his attendants found on shore were the flies, which were very troublesome, particularly to Mr. Parkinson, that gentleman's natural history painter, as they not only covered his paper, but devoured the colours that he used

upon it. Musquito nets and fly-traps were used, but not so effectually as could be desired.

Tootahah, on the 22d, entertained the gentlemen with a musical performance. It consisted of four performers on flutes, which had only two stops, and could only sound four notes by half tones. They produced an effect somewhat similar to our German flutes. There was a material difference, however, in the manner of using them; for the musician, instead of applying his mouth to blow, performed with one of his nostrils, stopping the other with his thumb. They were very regular as to time, but played only one tune.

Many axes, which the natives received from the Dolphin's people, were brought to those of the Endeavour to mend and repair. Among these was one that M. de Bougainville had left, when he touched there in the Boudeuse.

Mr. Banks's curiosity being excited to examine the country along the shore to the eastward, he found it for near two miles flat and fertile; then the hills reached the water's edge, and in some places ran into the sea, over which Mr. Banks and the doctor were obliged to pass. These barren hills extended above three miles, till they reached an extensive plain, in which were many houses of a superior kind, in which people of rank resided. Here was also a considerable river, about 100 yards
wide.

wide. Near the center of this river the country again appeared barren, and the rocks projecting into the sea induced the gentlemen to return, but not before they had received some refreshment from one of the natives. The person who accommodated them appeared to be a mixture of various nations, but distinct from any particular one. He had no complexion except that of a dead white, though some parts of his body were not so white as others: his hair, beard, and eye-brows were as white as his skin: he was very short-sighted, and his eyes blood-shot.

The gentlemen, on their return, met with Tubourai Tamaide and his ladies, who expressed the greatest satisfaction at meeting them, even so far as to shed tears. But this joy was soon converted into grief, on Tabourai Tamaide being suspected of stealing a knife, of which crime he afterwards proved innocent. There was, indeed, not sufficient grounds for suspicion, as he was almost the only exception of all the natives being thieves. However, he testified his abhorrence of this practice, by intimating he would rather cut his throat than be guilty of it. Mr. Banks, who had accused him, in order to make him reparation as far as was in his power, made him some presents, and he seemed to forget the injurious suspicion.

Tubourai Tamaide and a friend, with three women (named *Ierapo*, *Tirao*, and *Omie*) dined at the fort, when the friend of the chief displayed

displayed such uncommon dexterity at eating as greatly surprized all present.

The ship's butcher having taken a stone hatchet from Tubourai Tamaide's wife against her will, throwing down a nail as a sufficient purchase, and upon her refusal to comply with his terms, having threatened to cut her throat, captain Cook ordered him to be punished. He was accordingly stripped, and tied up to the rigging, in the presence of the chiefs and other natives, who, upon the first stroke being given, interceded for the rest of his punishment to be remitted. But the captain judging it necessary to make an example of him, would not comply with this request; and then the Indians expressed their pity by their tears.

On the 28th, early in the morning, several Indians came down to the fort, when a female, named Terapo, was weeping. Mr. Banks inquired the cause of her sorrow; but instead of replying, she struck her head several times with a shark's tooth, which occasioned a great effusion of blood, at the same time speaking loud in a melancholy tone. The Indians near her, so far from being affected at her behaviour, or striving to prevent her hurting herself, appeared quite unconcerned, and were laughing and mirthful. Upon the bleeding discontinuing, she looked chearful, and picking up some pieces of cloth on which the blood had fallen, she threw them into the sea. She then washed herself in the river, and returned to the

tent

tent with the greatest gaiety imaginable. Mr. Cook does not assign any reason for this behaviour in Terapo; but we find that it was customary for women thus to treat themselves upon the loss of their husbands, and it is reasonable to suppose this was Terapo's situation.

April 28, Queen Oberea was first discovered, by Mr. Molineux the master, who had been on board the Dolphin. She appeared to be about 40 years of age; was tall and large made; her skin was white, and she had uncommon expression in her eyes; when young she must have been handsome, and there were still vestiges of her beauty remaining. Her first appearance was on a visit to the fort, in Mr. Banks's tent; and she was invited to go on board the ship, which invitation she readily accepted, and Capt. Cook received her with every possible mark of distinction suited to her rank: he also presented her with several presents, amongst which was a child's doll, of which she appeared remarkably fond. On her return, the captain accompanying her, she presented him with a hog, and bunches of plantains, which were carried in procession up to the fort, the queen attending in the rear, accompanied by Mr. Cook. On their way, they met Tootahah, who appeared to be invested with sovereign authority, though not a king. He seemed jealous of the attentions that were paid Oberea, and particularly on account of the doll, wherefore he was complimented with another.

another. Dolls were at this time considered of singular value, but use soon brought them to a level with other commodities.

Although the men had never refused eating, the women could never be prevailed upon to touch any nutriment; but this day they submitted to eat with the servants, though they refused dining with the gentlemen. This mysterious behaviour was never explained.

Next day (April 29) Mr. Banks went to pay his respects to queen Oberea, when he has informed she was asleep under the awning of her canoe. He repaired thither in order to call her up, when he was greatly surprized to find her in bed with a handsome fellow, about 25, whose name was *Obadée*. He instantly retreated in great haste and confusion, when it was intimated to him, that such connexions were not considered as any way scandalous, and that it was generally known, that *Obadée* was Oberea's principal favourite. She soon arose and dressed herself, and then clothed Mr. Banks in a suit of fine cloth, and repaired with him to the tent. Upon a visit Mr. Banks made to Tubourai Tamaide, he found him and his family under great affliction, without being able to discover the cause; but he afterwards learnt, that Owah had predicted, that in four days the Endeavour's people would fire their great guns; and this being the eve of the third day, this information, added to Tubourai Tamaide's situation, alarmed them. The
fortification

fortification was, however, complete, and the sentries were doubled at the fort. The north and south sides of the fortification consisted of a bank of earth, four feet and a half high on the inside, and the outside ditch ten feet broad and six deep; and fronting the bay, on the west side, there was a bank of earth four feet high, with pallisadoes upon it, but without a ditch, the works being at high-water mark on this side. Upon the bank of the river, on the east side, two rows of water-casks, filled with water, were placed, and the two four pounders and six swivel guns were planted here, which commanded the two avenues from the woods: the garrison did not consist of less than forty-five men, with small arms, and the sentries were regularly relieved.

Notwithstanding the necessary precautions were taken at the garrison to prevent being surprized, there did not appear any particular reason to render it necessary. But a whimsical event gave rise to much confusion in Tubourai Tamaide's family. He had begged a chew of tobacco of some of the people, which having swallowed, it made him very sick, and he fancied he was poisoned; but drinking cocoa-nut milk, he soon recovered, and his apprehensions vanished.

An iron adze having been made in imitation of a stone one brought home by Capt. Wallis, Mr. Cook was in possession of it; when shewing it to Tootahah, he eagerly snatched it up,
and

and requested it as a gift, which the captain consenting to, he went off immediately with it, considering it as a very valuable prize.

On the 1st of May a chief came on board, who had been there before, accompanied by his women, when they fed him. Being now alone, and at dinner, the captain helped him to some victuals, and finding he remained motionless, pressed him to eat ; but he did not alter his position, and would have fasted if he had not been fed by a servant.

On the 2d, the captain went on shore to fix the quadrant in a proper situation, when it could not be found, though it was brought on shore the preceding afternoon, and deposited in the captain's tent, at which was posted a sentinel. A considerable reward was offered for it, as, being destitute of the quadrant, the chief design of the voyage would be frustrated. Mr. Banks, Mr. Green, and a midshipman, went in pursuit of the Indians whom they supposed to be the thieves ; and meeting with Tubourai Tamaide, he intimated to them, that he knew the thief by name, and they accordingly went some miles in search of him, and at length recovered the quadrant, and some other things he had taken at the same time.

Mr. Banks, with Tubourai Tamaide, got back to the fort about eight in the evening, when they were astonished to find Tootahah in custody, and several of the natives in great distress

distress and terror. Tubourai Tamaide ran directly up to Tootahah, and pressing him in his arms, they burst into tears, without being able to utter a word; and the other Indians followed their example in weeping. They imagined that their chief was to be put to death. The captain was much astonished and concerned at what had happened, Tootahah having been confined during Mr. Cook's absence, when he went to meet Mr. Banks, and contrary to his orders. The chief was therefore immediately set at liberty. It seems that a double canoe putting off from the bottom of the bay, with several of the natives and their effects, fearing the resentment of the captain for the loss he had sustained, the second lieutenant, who had received orders not to suffer any canoe to go out, sent a boat to bring her back: this alarmed the Indians, who jumped into the sea. Tootahah being among them, he was taken up and brought to the ship, when the second lieutenant sent him to the fort, and the first lieutenant, who commanded there, did not judge himself authorized to discharge him.

The Indians, as well as himself, were greatly overjoyed at his being relieved, and in the fullness of his heart he insisted upon the captain's accepting a present of two hogs. He, however, the next day, sent for an ax and a shirt in return, which the captain did not send, as he wanted a visit from him, to remove any coolness that might continue from the late occasion ;

easion; the Indians entertaining a notion that their chief had been personally ill treated as well as confined, which did not appear to be the case. This, however, induced the Indians not to supply the English with provisions, of which they were now in want. Upon Tootahah sending again for the ax and the shirt, it was not judged prudent to refuse them to him, and a message was sent back, that Mr. Banks and the captain would visit him, and bring what was requested. These gentlemen, accordingly, the next day, repaired to Eparre, the place of Tootahah's residence, about four miles to the west of the fort. Whilst these gentlemen were conducting to the chief, the people, who were in great numbers round them, shouted, *Taiio Tootahah*, "Tootahah is your friend." He was seated under a tree, with several old men standing round him. He made a signal for the gentlemen to sit down, at the same time asking for his ax. This was presented to him, as was likewise an upper garment of broad cloth, made according to the fashion of the country, and the shirt. He put the garment on, and gave the shirt to the person who had cleared the way for the gentlemen, and whom Tootahah seemed desirous should be taken particular notice of. Oberea, with some other ladies, soon after came, and seated themselves near the gentlemen. Tootahah afterwards provided refreshments, and an entertainment, consisting of a wrestling-match. The chief sat at the upper end of an area, railed round with bamboos about three feet high, and near him

his

his principal men, who were to be the arbiters of this conflict. The combatants now appeared, consisting of ten or a dozen persons naked, except a cloth tied about the middle. They made the tour of the area in a deliberate manner, walking in a stooping posture: their left hands were on their right breasts; their right hands were open, and with these they struck the left arm, which produced a sound somewhat like the clapping of hands. This was the nature of the general challenge, and a particular challenge was afterwards given to single out antagonists. The particular challenge consisted in joining the finger-ends of both hands, and bringing them to the breast, whilst the elbows were moved up and down with a quick motion: if the challenge was accepted, the person who received it repeated the motions, and put himself in a posture to engage; and they closed accordingly, and a contest of strength ensued, without skill or dexterity, the opponents endeavouring to seize each other by the thigh, the hand, the hair, or wherever he could; when one of them having the advantage in the grasp, by mere strength threw the other on his back. The contest being ended, the old arbiters gave the plaudit to the victors, which they did in a cadenced tone, followed by three huzzas. After a few minutes, two more opponents engaged in the same manner as the former. If the contest continued above a minute, without either wrestler being thrown, they were parted; but each challenged a second time his antagonist,

or else some other. During the wrestling a dance was performed by another set of men, which continued about the same time as the combat. These distinct parties paid no attention to each other, being solely engaged in their own business. There did not appear the least rancour or ill-will among the combatants, who did not exult when victors, or repine when conquered. There were but few women present, and these were of superior rank, whom it was imagined gave their presence as a compliment to the captain and Mr. Banks.

This entertainment continued about two hours, when the gentlemen could not help tracing a resemblance between this wrestling-match and the athletic sports of remote antiquity. After these sports a dinner was provided by the chief, consisting of two hogs, one of which was sent in the boat with the captain to the ship.

The reconciliation with the chief had a very agreeable effect, provisions being brought to the fort in great plenty, except pork and poultry, which Tootahah had forbidden to be sold. This influence made the gentlemen conclude that Tootahah was a very powerful prince; and it was now discovered that he was regent, and governed that part of the island during the minority of the young king, whom the captain never saw during his stay upon the island. Mr. Green, upon his return from an expedition to obtain poultry and pork, related, that

that he had seen a tree six yards in circumference. But it was explained to him by Dr. Solander, that it was a species of the fig-tree, the branches of which turning down, take root again in the ground, and by being closely united in vegetation, strongly resemble an entire tree.

About the 8th of May the natives began to lose their esteem for beads, and would not barter their cocoa-nuts for any other commodity than nails, one of the smallest of which, about four inches long, produced twenty cocoa-nuts, and bread-fruit in the same proportion.

May 9th, Oberea paid the gentlemen a visit on board for the first time since the late misunderstandings. She was accompanied by her favourite Obadée and Tupia. They brought with them some presents in provisions, and in return received others in a hatchet, &c.

The forge, which was now set up, greatly engaged the attention of the natives, who brought several pieces of iron, which they had probably received from the Dolphin's people, to be converted into different tools; and their desires were generally granted in this respect; but the smith not having time to convert a quantity of old iron into an ax for Oberea, she altered her request to the mending of a broken ax, which was readily complied with, to her satisfaction.

May 10, the captain put into a spot of ground, that had been properly prepared, the seeds of melons, cucumbers, mustard, &c. but the bottles in which they were contained having been sealed with rosin, it was imagined they were spoiled for want of air, as none of them came up except mustard.

It was not till this day that the gentlemen learnt the Indian name of the island, which was OTAHEITE. It was whimsical to hear the Indians pronounce the names (or rather the new names) of several of the gentlemen and officers on board. The captain they called *Toote*; Mr. Hicks, *Heto*; Molineux they in vain attempted to bring any sound like; the master, whose Christian name was Robert, they called *Boba*; Mr. Gore they named *Toarro*; Dr. Solander's name was pronounced *Torano*; Mr. Banks, *Tapane*; Mr. Green, *Eteree*; Mr. Parkinson, *Patini*; Mr. Sporing, *Polini*; and Petersgill they called *Petrodero*. And by this time they had names somewhat similar for every man in the ship. These names, it was imagined, were not the mere effect of fancy or imagination, but conveyed to them in their own language some idea of the person alluded to; as, in particular, they called Mr. Monkhouse, the midshipman who commanded the party that shot the Indian for snatching the musket, *Mutte*, which in their language signifies *dead*.

Some

Some ladies, who had never before been seen, visited the gentlemen. Tupia acted as master of the ceremonies in introducing them, and received the branches they presented as tokens of friendship. A man produced a bundle of cloth, which he opened, and spread piece by piece on the ground, and having laid three pieces one upon another, one of the ladies, named *Ooraitoa*, walked upon them, and taking up her petticoats all round to the waist, with ease and composure turned about three times, and appeared perfectly innocent of any impropriety in her conduct; then dropping her clothes, she walked off the cloth; and three more pieces being laid on, she repeated the ceremony a second, and a third time: after which the cloth was rolled up, and given to Mr. Banks, and the lady with her friend approaching him, saluted him upon his receiving this present from her. In return, he made them such presents as he judged would be the most agreeable to them. After the ladies had staid about an hour, they retired. The same evening the gentlemen received a visit from Oberea, with her favourite female attendant, named *Otheothea*, who was a pretty girl. The gentlemen at the fort were glad to see the queen, as it had been reported that she had been extremely ill, and her life in danger.

Mr. Banks being in the wood with his gun, met Tubourai Tamaide, when after walking some time together, the latter took the gun suddenly out of Mr. Banks's hand, when
cocking.

cocking it, he drew the trigger, and pointing it up in the air, it flashed in the pan. Mr. Banks took it from him, and rebuked him severely, which Tubourai Tamaide patiently bore; but nevertheless set off immediately from his occasional dwelling, which was in that neighbourhood, with his furniture, for Eparre. The reason that Mr. Banks appeared so much offended at this chief's taking his gun was, the necessity of keeping the Indians ignorant of the management of fire-arms. However, as it was also of moment to keep up a good correspondence with Tabourai Tamaide, Mr. Banks judged it expedient to go with Mr. Molineux to bring him back, which Mr. Banks effected, and brought him to the fort with his wife, and they slept that night in Mr. Banks's tent. Nevertheless, one of the natives attempted to scale the wall of the fort, to get in, and doubtless steal all he could lay hands on; but being discovered, he fled with great precipitancy. It was imagined he was tempted to this breach of friendship by the iron tools at the forge, which they viewed with a most envious eye.

On Sunday 14, divine service was performed at the fort, when Tubourai Tamaide, and his wife Tomio, assisted, and behaved with great decency, exactly imitating Mr. Banks during the whole service, standing, sitting, and kneeling, as they observed him do. They were sensible that the service was serious and important, as they enjoined silence without the fort.

tert. Nevertheless, contrary to all expectation, when it was finished they made no inquiries, nor would they listen to any explanation that was attempted, so that this gentleman's design was entirely frustrated, as they were in hopes that by their being present, they would be excited to make inquiries that might give information to Mr. Banks.

In the evening a ceremony of a very different kind was exhibited: a tall young man performed the rites of Venus with a young girl not twelve years of age, in the presence of many spectators, among whom were several of the English gentlemen. They did not seem to think there was any indecency or impropriety in the ceremony, several ladies of rank being present, among whom was Oberea, who in some degree assisted, as she gave instructions to the young woman how to perform, which, notwithstanding her youth, she did not seem ignorant of.

The recital of this ceremony may, perhaps, be thought too indelicate to be committed to paper; but we shall vindicate ourselves in the words of the late Dr. Hawkesworth, who, upon this occasion says, " This incident is
 " not mentioned as an object of idle curiosity,
 " but as it deserves consideration in determin-
 " ing a question which has been long debated
 " in philosophy, Whether the shame attend-
 " ing certain actions, which are allowed on
 " all sides to be in themselves innocent, is im-
 " planted

“ planted in nature, or superinduced by cus-
 “ tom? If it has its origin in custom, it will
 “ perhaps be found difficult to trace that cus-
 “ tom, however, general, to its source: if in
 “ instinct, it will be equally difficult to disco-
 “ ver from what cause it is subdued, or at least
 “ over-ruled, among these people, in whose man-
 “ ners not the least trace of it is to be found.”

The natives appeared to be all intimately
 acquainted with the designs of each other, and
 willing to discover each other's secrets; an in-
 stance of which was given, when some of the
 Indians had in the night stolen a water-cask,
 when Tubourai Tamaide informed the cap-
 tain, that another would be stolen the suc-
 ceeding night. An attempt was made, ac-
 cording to this information; but a centinel
 being placed, the intended robbery was pre-
 vented.

Tubourai Tamaide's integrity had been con-
 sidered as put to the test, and therefore many
 temptations lay in his way, which he could
 not, at length, resist; a basket of nails got the
 better of his honour and his resolution. Mr.
 Banks's servant saw one of these nails partly
 concealed under his garment, when it was
 found that five nails had been taken out of se-
 ven. Mr. Banks charging him with the fact,
 he acknowledged it; yet upon restitution be-
 ing demanded, he refused making it, saying
 the nails were at Eparre. It was then agreed,
 that if he would return the other four nails,
 the

the offence should be forgiven ; which he agreed to, but never did return them.

On examining the bottom of the long-boat, it was found so worm-eaten, as to make it necessary to give her a new one.

Mr. Hicks, the first lieutenant, went to pay Tootahah a visit, to receive a present of some hogs, and found him five miles to the westward of Eparre, at a place called Tettahah. He received Mr. Hicks very friendly, but Mr. Hicks returned with only one hog, tho' he had been promised four.

Tubourai Tamaide and his wife re-appeared at the tent ; but not producing the nails, they were received so coolly, that his stay was not long, and he made an abrupt departure.

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